THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 162 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Allies Meet Stiffer Resistance in France; Vast Air Armada Holds Nazi Planes at Bay

Roosevelt Leads Nation in Prayer

President asks divine strength to insure peace of freedom for world—Reports U. S. losses small on D-Day—Tells why invasion wasn't launched last year.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—President Roosevelt followed his press-conference assurance yesterday that the invasion was up to schedule and first-day losses extremely light by leading the nation last night in prayer for divine strength to successfully complete the liberation and insure a peace of freedom for the world.

The President disclosed to his radio audience that the previous night, when speaking on the fall of Rome, he had known that Allied troops were even at that time crossing the Channel "in another and greater operation which has come to pass with success thus far."

Seconds Churchill Words

At his earlier meeting with the press and radio, one of the largest on record, the President announced that American naval losses in the initial landings consisted of only two destroyers and one landing craft, while air losses (which presumably meant both men and planes) were only 1 per cent of the forces used. Such light losses suggested that the invasion had been a tactical surprise to the enemy, but Mr. Roosevelt was not prepared to say so categorically.

Mr. Roosevelt was quick to add, however, after seconding Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remark to the House of Commons, that things were going satisfactorily—the President said the Prime Minister had said a mouthful—that he hoped the nation's elation would not lead to overconfidence.

The war is far from over, he reminded his audience—in fact, the immediate operations are far from over. You don't just step off a ship on the Normandy coast and then walk straight to Berlin.

Now that D-Day had arrived, the President willingly answered numerous questions regarding the planning that had preceded the military operations. He disclosed that at Teheran he, Mr. Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin had tentatively agreed that the invasion should take place in late May or early June, depending on the weather. The actual decision on the day and hour was to be left to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Channel weather was the principal factor deciding the day and

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Nazi Reserves Held Back For New Landings

Basic pattern of German strategy emerges as caution rules moves by von Rundstedt.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British and American Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7—Continued early reports on the progress of the invasion indicate that the Germans have had one basic strategic pattern in the air, on the sea, and on the land—namely, to hold back their reserves until they know whether the Allied landings in Normandy constitute the main attack.

Naturally, what Hitler would want to know above all else is whether this is to be the only blow at his Fortress or whether it merely is a feint designed to draw his reserves away from other coastal sectors which would then be open to further blows.

So far, Hitler himself and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, who is the German Supreme Commander in the West, seem to have been cautious—in fact, surprisingly cautious. Today's German communiqué from Marshal von Rundstedt's headquarters says that British, American, and Canadian troops last night made contact with German tactical reserves, but emphasizes that no strategic reserves have yet been brought into battle.

13,000 Sorties

Allied air forces yesterday and last night continued their concentrated attacks on railways, roads, and key communication points in and around this corner of France on a vast scale. More than 13,000 sorties of all sorts were flown by Allied aircraft from dawn yesterday. More than 3,000 of these were by the United States 8th Air Force and more than 4,800 by the United States 9th Air Force.

The 2d Tactical Air Force flew 2,000 sorties over the beaches alone. Constant fighter patrols are being maintained not only over the beaches, but over the battle area sixty miles square, and it is learned at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, that there are at least 200 Allied planes constantly patrolling this area. All reports from eyewitness observers agree that air cover both over land and water has been just about as perfect as it can be.

The most important tactical question raised by the first two days of invasion operations is whether this onesidedness of the air war for the entire invasion area is temporary or permanent. In other words, is it due to the overwhelming strength of the Allied air force plus thorough preparation during past weeks when every effort was made to destroy the German fighter force in the air and on the ground, or is it, on the contrary, an indication that

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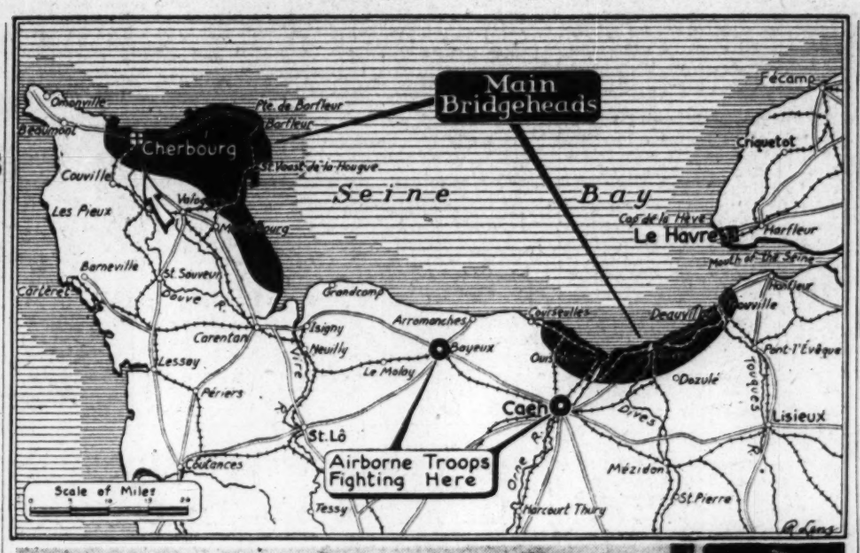

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio; By a Staff Artist

American Armored Vehicles Head for France

Upper: Bridgeheads indicated in black are more or less conjectural, being based for the most part on German reports of the operations. They are liable to be changed as fuller reports come in from Allied front. White arrow points to scene of one reported German counterattack in Cherbourg sector. Lower: LST's are loaded with half tracks and other armored vehicles by American troops just before heading for the French coast.

Bradley Commands U. S. Ground Force

Train of aerial troop transports extends 200 miles across Channel—Nazis said to be counterattacking at Caen—Allies make gains in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Allied troops, air-borne and sea-borne, continued pouring into north France. But German resistance was stiffening.

Morning's reports from Allied Headquarters indicated less had been achieved than hoped for. Some troops falling behind schedule.

Later, reports became more encouraging. Considerable progress was reported, though whether this reached the 6-to-12-miles depth reported in one dispatch was uncertain.

A stiff fight—apparently the first one of any size since the beginning of the invasion—took place around Caen, when the Germans counterattacked with tanks, but apparently were beaten off.

Where the main German reserves were, there was nothing to show.

Germans evidently were cautiously waiting to see whether the Normandy invasion was the main one.

While the Germans were withholding their main counterthrust, the Allies poured in reinforcements by air and sea.

The vast extent of the great Allied air armada may be judged from the fact that 900 of the United States Army 9th Air Force C-47 troop transports, flying nine planes wide, extended for 200 miles.

As the transports kept reinforcing air-borne troops at various points south of Cherbourg on the Peninsula and at points in the Bay of Seine, other squadrons of planes dropped supplies, or bombed road and railway supply lines behind the German lines.

Allied losses in planes so far in the invasion were reported to be 104 planes.

A secondary 21-mile bridgehead six miles deep was reported by Germans to be developing around the mouth of the Orne River, which flows through Caen. Reports of still other attempts at landing on the Somme, nearly 100 miles east of Le Havre and even around Calais, as given out by the Germans, remain unconfirmed and may have been reports merely sent out in the hopes of drawing out information.

Altogether there is little reliable information about the real course of the invasion. Germans counterattacked near Caen and there was fighting around Bayeux to the northwest. But otherwise little is known.

Only today was it known who was commanding the American forces under General Montgomery's command. The command of the American ground forces participating in the attack has been entrusted to Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley.

Meanwhile, last-minute dispatches announce that Allied air forces have lost 70 aircraft since the invasion started.

In Italy, General Alexander's forces, fanning out north and west of Rome, have pushed on 12 miles, capturing the town of Tivoli. Marshal Kesselring was reported to have been ordered to retire to the line of Pisa-Florence-Rimini.

In the Far East, the Japanese still were reported pushing back the Chinese toward Changsha, Hunan Province Capital. The invader was reported to be almost at the outskirts of the city.

Invasion Wave As Seen From U. S. Flagship

By Lewis Hawkins

Associated Press Correspondent representing the combined American Press

ABOARD FLAGSHIP OFF THE FRENCH COAST, June 6 Delayed. (AP)—American infantrymen, landing on France's Normandy Coast between Cherbourg and Le Havre, plunged inland quickly at one point today while another unit was pinned to the beach by machine-gun fire before it could advance.

Hitting the beaches slightly behind schedule shortly after 6:30 a. m., one regimental combat team on the right flank chose a 3½-mile stretch on which to operate. It cut through some enemy forces, by-passed others, and messaged it was moving inland an hour after landing.

Other combat troops were immobilized at the start by fierce machine-gun fire poured on them from behind a ridge about 800 yards beyond high-water mark.

For several hours, the men were forced to hold on in foxholes, but finally fought their way out.

Mines Knock Out Tanks

The unit suffered from mines, which knocked out several waterproofed tanks which managed to get close to shore. Artillery fire also was a problem, although this seemed largely neutralized by prolonged bombardment before landings.

The battleship Arkansas and the French cruisers Montcalm and George Leygues moved in to an amazingly short range to help bold little destroyers give all possible help to the temporarily stranded force.

Meanwhile, Allied air and sea dominion remained complete, with the Luftwaffe not even represented by a single hostile plane over the

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 7, 1944

Boston: Erasures Reported in Kelly Papers

Testimony that important erasures were found on two of the nomination paper petitions of former Lieut. Gov. Francis Kelly, whose papers are now being examined for their legality, was given today by Lieut. Joseph Walker, in charge of the State Police Laboratory. [Page 2.]

"Invasion Bond Drive" was substituted for "Fifth War Loan Drive" as the title for the forthcoming War Bond sale campaign, in special notices received today at all 94 post offices in the Boston Postal District, from office of Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster. [Page 2.]

Officials of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard and certain F. B. I. agents were today called before a Federal Grand Jury in connection with the pay-roll fraud involving 145 welders and counters, arrested on charges of conspiracy and defrauding the Government.

In Europe: Hitler Expected to Make a Speech

Adolf Hitler is expected to make a speech soon from "somewhere in the West," as "personal commander of anti-invasion operations," the Daily Mail reported in a dispatch from Stockholm.

Partisans in Yugoslavia under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have stepped up their offensive to tie in with invasion activity in France, and have captured six towns from the Germans, the Free Yugoslav Radio reports.

Crown Prince Umberto has asked Marshal Badoglio to form a new government to include political leaders now in liberated Rome.

Relief supplies for American prisoners in the Orient may be picked up by a Japanese ship at a specified Russian port near Vladivostok, the Soviet Government has agreed. Moscow has also offered to forward the supplies overland. The Japanese Government has been informed of Russia's offer and word is awaited from Tokyo, it is reported in Washington.

Washington: War Department Fund Approved

To finance the War Department for the year starting July 1, the House Appropriations Committee approved a supply bill of $49,109,002,795. [Financial Page.]

The United States has extended full recognition to the new Government of Ecuador, established by a brief revolution on May 28.

Director J. Monroe Johnson, of the Office of Defense Transportation, urged immediate cancellation of all nonwar conventions or other meetings, and nonessential civilian travel, because the pressure of rail shipments for military necessities has not yet reached its peak.

National: All Wages-Salaries Frozen in Hawaii

All wages and salaries in the Territory of Hawaii were frozen by order of William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, it was announced in Honolulu. The Territory had been exempt from the Board's 1942 order. Mr. Davis also recommended that a six-man regional WLB be set up for Hawaii.

Mexico: Railroad Labor-Management Pledge

Mexican labor and management exchanged pledges in a joint statement to work together to improve rail service in the Government-operated network.

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We Know Exactly How Editor Felt

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., June 7 (AP)—The news force of the Poplar Bluff Daily American Republic was working furiously on an extra when the telephone rang.

The conversation:

"Is the invasion on?"

"Yes."

"Are you putting out an extra?"

"Yes."

"I don't want to wait up for it. Would you please read me some of the news so I can go back to bed?"

The editor's response: (Censored.)

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Underground in France: When? Where? How the Resistance Forces Line Up

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 7—France's mood as the invasion begins can be summed up in two eloquent words:

At last!

Tense excitement prevails everywhere. The Patriots and Underground fighters are joyful and anxious to get into battle. The collaborationists and Vichy militia are fearful and desperate at what lies ahead.

Both the French, especially the Parisians, and the German Army of Occupation had been convinced for several days before the attack began that the long-awaited H-hour was at hand.

Brittany was heavily garrisoned in the few days that immediately preceded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "go ahead" signal. German Commanders told local authorities at Rennes to expect the principal invasion move to be an attempt to capture Brittany with a simultaneous attack from the sea and air. Rennes and other Breton cities were told to organize to feed the population for several weeks while the issue of the battle was unsettled.

Confident of Victory

The source of this information was neutral, but it did not fail to add to the conviction everywhere in France of an Allied victory.

The popular conviction is that the Germans will be quickly expelled following the first landing victories, but local authorities in the cities are taking precautions of building what stocks of foods are

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Lift From UNRRA Pledged to Enslaved

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 7

The Nazi-enslaved people of Western Europe were promised by radio today that relief is on the way "even as the tidal waves of armed retribution consigns the tyrants to history's hall of infamy."

Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director General, said:

"The world knows your desire to become self-sustaining and self-determining. UNRRA has laid the plans for giving you a lift to a secure and free new life."

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Joseph Darnand, Vichy's Director General of Public Order, has called his militia to arms to enforce Marshal Pétain's order that Frenchmen remain calm and obey the Government, a Vichy radiocast said today.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning to the people of Western Europe, and especially to members of the organized and unorganized French Resistance, not to strike too early was well timed.

The subdued peoples of the occupied countries would like nothing more than to fall upon their German oppressors and to speed the hour of liberation for their homeland. However, the

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State-Wide Survey Launched Of Disastrous Timber Fires

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a preliminary step towards stemming the recurring spring outbreaks of forest fires throughout Massachusetts, Conservation Commissioner Raymond Kenney today announced the launching of a state-wide study of the causes and methods of combating timber fires which so far this year have left some 15,000 charred acres in their wake.

Quietly, but with firm resolve to try and strengthen the community defenses against future conflagrations, Mr. Kenney has been mobilizing forest wardens both local and state in the nine Massachusetts forest districts in an effort to lay a groundwork of factual data for a more efficient statewide, fire-fighting machine.

He has waited until the forest-fire menace has subsided somewhat in intensity to launch his campaign for more technical information on the origin of this Spring's fires and the reasons why several of them got completely out of control. He would like to know why 10 of the fires roared into extreme acreage and why one of them was allowed to jump a wide swath cut through the timberlands to stop fires.

There will be no effort to blame anyone for the seasonal devastation by fire, he said, since it is well known that communities are fighting under serious wartime handicaps of manpower shortages and particularly a shortage of skilled fire fighters. The study is being launched solely for the purpose of developing greater fire protection in the years to come, he added.

Mr. Kenney revealed that it has

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

General Talked—Demoted

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 (AP)—One of America's best-known major generals was demoted to lieutenant colonel and sent home for indicating in advance the time of D-Day.

The Supreme Command allowed this information to be cabled abroad today after holding it up several weeks for security reasons.

The major general was one of the commanders in the United States Army Air Forces, the announcement said. An Army man of long standing, he swiftly felt the Supreme Command axe after talking indiscreetly at a London cocktail party, the announcement added.

The conversation was said to have taken place almost two months ago when the invasion was expected almost daily. The general was reported to have said in the presence of several persons: "On my honor, the invasion will take place before June 15."

His action was reported to security police by a woman guest, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower immediately ordered him reduced to the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel and sent home after an investigation.

His name was not given.

Allied Diplomacy Cleared Flanks of Second Front

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Portugal became today the first of the European neutrals to give full compliance to Allied requests for stoppage of vital war aid to the Nazis. It imposed a complete ban on export and production of wolfram.

The prohibition, it was disclosed, was undertaken June 5, before Allied landings in France.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—On both the right and left flanks of the second front, the battle has been fought first on the diplomatic plane.

In both the neutral capitals of Stockholm and Madrid, as well as in the "Allied" capitals of Lisbon and Ankara, Anglo-American diplomatic efforts have been centered on stopping or reducing shipments of valuable war materials to Germany. On the extreme right flank in Turkey, the Allies, after a temporary setback, won an important diplomatic victory when the Turkish Government agreed to end all shipments of chrome to the Reich.

There also have been informed foreign reports that staff consultations between Britain, the United States, and Turkey have been resumed. In any case, it is evident that these diplomatic relations again are more cordial, even though it must be admitted that hopes which at one time were entertained in London and Washington of Turkey's entering the war outright on the Allied side are not yet fulfilled.

At the opposite corner of Europe, the Allies have been making slow but steady progress against stiff resistance in their effort to convince the Swedes that the time has come to stop shipments of ball bearings, high-grade iron ore, and other raw materials to Germany. Stockholm also had been the center of intensive negotiations aimed at obtaining Finland's exit from the war. Although mainly a direct matter between the Finns and Soviets, the British and Americans have supported Moscow in these attempts, which have so far failed to bear fruit.

Negotiations With Spain

It is a safe presumption, also, that Stockholm has been an active diplomatic channel for contact with Denmark, where the efforts of many Danes to resist the German invader have now resulted in the official decision to treat Den-

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Invasion:

Nazi Paratroopers Spearhead Defense

A great battle between airborne troops flared over Cherbourg Peninsula as both the Allies and the Germans dropped fighting men from the skies over a wide

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I. L. G. W. U. Drops Veterans' Fees

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Initiation fees for all men and women garment workers honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States were dispensed with today by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at its convention here. The period runs for one year after return to this country.

Triennial elections instead of biennial were voted. Because of the war the last convention was held four years ago.

Feeling of the union that the annuities of the social security system were inadequate and needed to be supplemented by pensions paid by employers was emphasized in the report of the Committee on I. L. G. W. U. Institutions and Benefits.

This union is the first to get industry to recognize the meagerness of the old-age insurance of the Federal Government and to pay into a union fund, Charles S. Zimmerman, Chairman of the committee and manager of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City, said.

"In 1940 our older workers who sought to retire were forced to rely entirely on the meager pensions provided by the Social Security Act," the report of his committee said. "Today 40,000 cloakmakers may look forward to at least a minimum of decency in their old age as a result of contributions paid to the union on their behalf by their employers."

Similarly 110,000 members are working for employers who have agreed to contribute to health funds, the report continued, and 225,000 garment workers take their vacations at their employers' expense.

Originally the union members financed their own sick benefits and the switch to employers' taking these over has come largely in the last few years.

The garment workers' union has accomplished more in the way of benefits for union members, Mr. Zimmerman declared, than any other labor organization. Union gains, however, are not designed as a substitute for the Government's social security system, but as a supplement.

The union's philosophy was thus put in the committee report:

"Firmly rooted in our tradition as an organization is the belief in the principle that the welfare of the worker is the concern and the responsibility of the employer who profits immediately and of the society which benefits ultimately from his labor. We have succeeded in establishing this principle in practice.

"Under many of our union contracts, cafés, sick benefits, vacations and pensions are now financed by the employers. Your committee is certain that these achievements, impressive though they are, are but the first steps on the long road toward winning from the employers and from our government an adequate and comprehensive welfare and security plan for our members and for labor in general."

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Erasures Charged By Expert on Kelly Nomination Papers

Testimony that erasures were found on two of the nomination paper petitions of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was given today by Lieut. Joseph Walker, in charge of the State Police Laboratory, before the State Ballot Law Commission.

Lieutenant Walker said that of 55 petitions examined, numbers 45 and 53 had had the word "Governor" erased and "Attorney General" substituted in its place.

Mr. Kelly, under questioning by Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the Ballot Law Commission, which is investigating the legality of signatures on his nomination papers, testified that his papers were properly marked with either Attorney General, Governor, or United States Senate, before they were circulated.

Several witnesses testified previously that when they signed Mr. Kelly's papers they thought they were putting their signatures on a paper labelled "Governor." However, when shown their signatures later, they appeared on a paper marked "Attorney General," they said. Mr. Kelly further told the Commission that he had not made any changes on these papers after their return to him with the signatures.

The Commission left this afternoon for New Bedford where other signatures will be examined.

A handwriting expert, Elizabeth McCarthy, testified yesterday that 58 or 60 certified signatures on nomination papers filed from Boston by Mr. Kelly "are bad." She also stated that there were "practically no genuine signatures" among 75 certified on a Bristol County paper. Miss McCarthy took the stand late in the afternoon and testified that the Bristol County papers had the most glaring examples of improper signatures. She further charged that on one paper "four or five people wrote the whole paper. It is fictitious. . . ."

Chairman Conway pointed out, however, even if she were right Mr. Kelly still had enough signatures to get his name on the ballot.

Perhaps He'll Be Another Sousa

By a Staff Photographer

Youngster Joins in Leading Army Band as It Plays on Common

Standing smartly at parade attention on Boston Common recently, as Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding general, arrived to mark the opening of a new Victory Garden plot, the Army's Boston Port of Embarkation Band, under the baton of Chief Warrant Officer Carey F. Elton, was sounding forth when a new leader stepped up front. From somewhere in the crowd the little lad who aspired to leadership slipped out, stood beside the bandmaster, and carried on through the number, a la Benny Goodman, Glen Miller—or someone.

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State-Wide Survey Launched Of Disastrous Timber Fires

Continued from Page 1

been a matter of state policy to place the responsibility for fighting forest fires upon the local communities in which the fires occur. Whether this policy is in the best interests of the protection of valuable lands and buildings brought the comment from Mr. Kenney that the study inaugurated by his department would help to answer that question.

Naturally, he said, the worst drought in the State in more than 100 years has had considerable to do with this year's fire menace. But it is combinations of drought, lack of manpower, poorly equipped railroad locomotives tossing glowing sparks into tinderbox brush, and the element of human carelessness, he added, that raise forest fires into the public focus.

According to the Commissioner's records, there were 2,200 forest fires in Massachusetts in 1943, but not one of them got beyond the stages of an insignificant blaze. There was no public fanfare, he said, over the rapidity with which these flames were extinguished and no newspaper headlines. That's because the fire fighting machine throughout the State, Mr. Kenney held, had been gradually getting the better of the fire menace, unobstructed by manpower shortages and drought.

This year some 1,500 forest fires have burned over more acres than 2,200 fires did last year. Thus the menace is still there, and the study under way by the Commissioner will indicate the machinery needed to help face the drought periods of tomorrow. He predicted that the next Legislature may face a number of recommendations from his department as a result of forest fire study now under way.

Edward J. Frost

Edward J. Frost, of Auburndale, who passed on yesterday, held the presidency of William Filene's Sons Company and had many other business affiliations.

He came to Filene's in 1906 as a controller. He was a Director in 1907, Assistant Treasurer in 1909, Vice-President in 1912, Treasurer in 1938, and President in 1942.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Frost had been credit and traffic manager for Western Electric Company before coming to Boston. In addition to holding a directorship with Filene's Mr. Frost also was a director of R. H. White Company, Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., New York City, Abraham & Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., F. and R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Mr. Frost was president of Newton Hospital for five years and was prominent in its affairs as a trustee. He was also a Director of the Newton Community Chest and was Chairman of the Trustees of the Newton Y. M. C. A.

Other business and charitable connections were Vice-President and Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Trustee of the YD Club of Boston, Director in the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and the Greater Boston United War Fund. During World War I he served as a member of the War Industries Board.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight and Thursday. Much cooler tonight. Little temperature change on Thursday. Diminishing winds becoming gentle tonight and moderate winds on Thursday.

Southwestern Maine, and New Hampshire—Clear and much cooler tonight. Thursday fair and cool but becoming warmer during the afternoon.

Vermont — Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler tonight but not quite so cool on Thursday, and becoming somewhat warmer during the afternoon.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Thursday. Much cooler tonight. Light frost in cranberry bogs tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Thursday. Much cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday—12:34 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday—12:44 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Calls 5th War Loan Invasion Drive

Whether the United States Treasury designates it or not, the Fifth War Loan, scheduled to begin June 12, is inevitably becoming known as the "Invasion Loan" or the "Invasion Drive."

The Boston Postal District started the ball rolling for the "Invasion Bond Drive" when Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly had notices posted in all 94 offices in the Boston District referring to the Fifth Loan as such.

The change in the name, according to the Postmaster, was made at the request of postal employees. At the same time, the employees voluntarily increased their quota from $450,000 to $500,000. Employees also adopted the slogan "Let's Bomb Berlin with Bonds."

All bonds purchased since June 1, it has been previously announced by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, will be considered Fifth War Loan purchases.

Although the Fifth Loan is not officially under way F. W. Denio, State Chairman, yesterday urged citizens:

"The drive is on in Europe. Our drive is on here. It's up to us to back it up. D-Day bonds and all war bonds bought from here on will count in the Fifth War Loan quota. It is expected that Massachusetts will aid to put over the greatest financial drive in history."

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture on "French Paintings" to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward at 3 p. m.

Thursday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will give a lecture on "English Rooms" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum announces a free recital to be given by Harry Dubbs, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Prof. William Thomson, of Harvard, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature, will speak at the Free Market Forum, 90 Beacon Street, at 3:15 p. m. on "Arabs and/or Jews in Palestine." Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

The Bishop-Lee Summer Drama Workshop for Children and Young People
Also Adult Classes Evenings
Director, Muriel Price
6 BYRON STREET, BEACON HILL, BOSTON
TEL. LAF. 8452

Coastguardsmen and Spars Conduct Prayer Services

Coastguardsmen and Spars gathered in Faneuil Hall and Constitution Base in Boston today in prayer services for the continued success of the invasion. With the orderly procedure of a military organization the half-hour exercises in Faneuil Hall this morning were featured by the music of a special Spars choral group. Prayers were said for the safety of their shipmates engaged in the greatest amphibious attack of history.

Men of France Again

Invasion news was watched with mixed feelings of regret and hope today by the French officers and men of a French warship now in Boston for repairs. More than 20 of the sailors have homes along the invasion strip so that reports were eagerly scanned for news of their native towns.

Capt. Pierre Gilly, commander of the vessel summed up the reaction of his men and crew to the news with these words "we are all now ex-Free French — now that the invasion has come. We are now men full of hope. We are men of France again."

Veterans Return

Continuing the stream of New England battle-tested soldiers returning under the Army's rotation furlough policy, more than 100 veterans arrived at Fort Devens yesterday, were quickly processed, and started off to their homes for rest and recreation. Coming home on D-Day the invasion was the great topic of conversation, many comparing their experiences in attacks in the South Pacific to the great adventure along the coast of France.

Salvation Army

Appreciation of the services rendered them by the Salvation Army has been expressed by the British sailors at Fargo Barracks with a contribution of $500, according to an announcement from the Salvation Army today. The Salvation Army Shield Club, located at the corner of Federal and Summer Streets, Boston, is a favorite gathering place for the British tars.

A snack bar, shower facilities, games and a reading and writing room are favorite spots with the visiting sailors as well as the men of all Allied forces. During the month of April 18,072 servicemen made use of these facilities.

Bay Staters Graduate

Twelve Massachusetts young men were graduated from the United States Military Academy at New London, Conn., today receiving Bachelor of Science degrees and commissions as ensigns in the Coast Guard.

They are Ensigns Charles M. Daniel of Osterville, Parker O. Chapman of Vineyard Haven, Ellsworth A. Winette of Chelmsford, Theodore C. Rapalus of Easthampton, John B. Lape, Jr. of Lynn, Lilbourne A. Pharris, Jr. of Medford, John A. Devlin of Natick, Arthur A. Fontaine of New Bedford, George A. Warren of North Weymouth, George W. Wagner of Boston, Sumner R. Dolber of Waltham and Robert F. Henderson of Reading.

Took Part in Invasion

Skipper on one of the Navy transports which unloaded a spearhead battalion of mixed infantry and artillery in yesterday's first invasion thrusts was Commander Joseph R. Barbaro, of Winchester, Mass. He and his executive officer paced the bridge calmly as the men and materials were unloaded into the pre-dawn darkness to assault the hostile shore near French towns.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

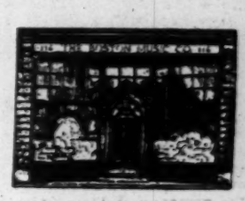
Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.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It has been wisely said: "To be venerable is of small consequence in itself. But to be old in years and experience and yet to be growing in usefulness is to be worthy of a great heritage." Boit, Dalton & Church feels justified in laying some claim to such distinction.
Insurance processed by a group of *insurance authorities* has many advantages — especially when *your interests are always placed first*, rather than those of some particular insurance company. This complete Boit, Dalton & Church service is available to you through your own broker or agent—or through calling BD&C at Hubbard 3100.
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Stimson Asks Pay Increase For Infantry

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Emphasizing the great and dangerous task of American soldiers driving into Western Europe, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told Congress today that when it comes to casualties, the infantry suffers most.

He reported, for instance, that in the North African theater, including the hard-fought Italian campaign, the infantry represented only 19.8 per cent of the total strength, but suffered 70 per cent of the casualties.

Mr. Stimson gave the figures in a letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, asking legislation for increased pay to specially skilled infantrymen.

Mr. Stimson urged action to provide a $5 a month salary boost for doughboys holding the expert infantryman's badge and $10 a month for those with the combat infantryman's badge.

Cost of the increase would total approximately $55,000,000 to $71,000,000 yearly, he said.

"The proposed legislation . . . will be a vital contribution to the maintenance of . . . a high state of morale, discipline and individual initiative," Mr. Stimson declared.

He commented, however, that "the proposed pay increases are not intended as money compensation for the hazards and hardships involved—such things cannoto be paid for in money."

Regarding the casualties, Mr. Stimson said the infantrymen's rates "in every combat theater are far out of proportion to their numbers."

He gave the following additional figures:

In the Southwest Pacific the infantry represented 15 per cent of the total strength, but suffered 26 per cent of the casualties; in the South Pacific, 33⅓ and 50 per cent, respectively; and in all the listed theaters combined, 25 and 50 per cent, respectively.

Untutored Fingers Served by Fervor

By the Associated Press

Galveston, Texas, June 7

When the news of the invasion came, the Rev. Edmund H. Gibson, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, began pecking out a one-finger rendition of "America" on the chimes.

Tom Rice, City Editor of the Galveston News and an amateur musician, heard the music, stopped off on his way to work long enough to relieve the Rector and play several hymns.

Gripsholm Ends Fourth Trip In Exchange of Repatriates

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7 (AP)—Arrival of the Swedish liner Gripsholm from its fourth exchange voyage today brought to approximately 5,152 the number of repatriates returned to the United States from Axis countries in this war.

Carrying 37 civilians and 88 wounded soldiers, 51 of them Americans who were prisoners in Germany, the liner docked yesterday after an uneventful trip from Belfast. It left here March 2 and completed an exchange at Barcelona.

The soldiers and all but 18 of the civilians disembarked within a few hours after the ship's arrival. The remaining passengers were to come ashore today.

Smiling and apparently happy despite their physical discomforts, the American soldiers disembarked first and were taken to Halloran Hospital, Staten Island, in ambulances driven by Negro WACS. They were followed down the gangplank by 37 Canadian soldiers who went directly to Canada.

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who was captured by the Italians at Tobruk Sept. 13, 1942, and held prisoner in Germany, said German morale still was good, the German Army virtually intact, and that the German people were confident the Allied invasion could be repelled.

Mr. Allen was taken prisoner after the sinking of a British destroyer to which he was assigned.

Dr. Armando Lozano, Honduras physician who returned with his wife and son, said that bombings had destroyed more than 80 per cent of Friedrichshafen, site of German aircraft factories, where he had lived.

The food situation, he said, was "bad—terrible."

Dr. Lozano said he had not been interned, but had been required to treat wounded soldiers.

Ammunition Holder Absorbs Hard Use

By the Associated Press

Middletown, Ohio, June 7

Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, announced June 2 the development of a new artillery ammunition container which can be thrown off moving vehicles, submerged in salt water, or exposed to the effect of tropical climate without damaging the ammunition.

Mr. Hook said the sheet-metal container is in production in a number of places throughout the country.

The container, perfected by Armco engineers, is water and vermin proof. Inside the steel container is a round fiber carton which protects the shell from the time the metal shipping container is removed until the shell actually is used. The container can be opened in a few seconds.

Guide Offered for Schooling All Peoples

FREDERICK, Md., June 7 (AP)—Nine general principles designed to supply a guide for the schooling of world peoples for freedom after the war were proposed today to the International Education Assembly by its Program Committee, which declared "not just any kind of education will do."

"Not just any kind of education will help to produce a world where men and nations may live with security, dignity and peace," Dr. William George Carr of Washington, Committee chairman, asserted, presenting the report to the 70-odd representatives of the united and associated nations.

Kinds of Education

"Some kinds of education are quite neutral with respect to these human and social objectives. Other kinds of education directly thwart and oppose the objectives of peace and good will. Still other kinds of education may strongly support these purposes.

"And these stakes in human well-being are too high to justify leaving such a matter to mere chance."

The principles proposed for adoption:

1. The proper aim of education is the development of a free man;
2. Everyone should be educated;
3. Opportunities for advanced education should be numerous and justly distributed;
4. Learning is a lifelong obligation;
5. There should be complete freedom to learn;
6. Education should enrich human personality;
7. Education should develop competence;
8. Education is concerned with the development of character;
9. Education should develop international understanding.

To Study Principles

The statement of principles was characterized by Dr. Carr as "the convictions of a group of men and women from many national backgrounds concerning the principal characteristics of an educational system that will promote the general welfare."

Committees were selected to study each of the principles and to report back for final action of the delegate body tomorrow.

In this connection, Dr. Carr commented that "the International Educational Assembly possesses no authority to speak for any government. It has no authority to put a single one of its recommendations into effect, except the authority which springs from widely shared human faiths and from sound reasoning."

Invasion Brings Warning To Watch for Sabotage

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said last night the European invasion should be regarded as a signal for increased alertness and vigilance against sabotage.

Mr. Hoover said in a statement the fact that there had been no enemy-directed sabotage yet should only add to "our determination that no Nazi saboteur shall be permitted to destroy any of our production or supply lines."

G. O. P. Gains Congress Seat In New York Special Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Republicans reaped a Congress seat in New York City's special election for two House vacancies yesterday, with the Democrats easily prevailing in the second contest.

It was the 32-years' Democratic 11th Congress District, taking in Staten Island and the lower tip of Manhattan, that brought a 3,505 Republican margin to Ellsworth B. Buck, in his first essay at public office, over his Democratic-American Labor Party opponent, Thomas Cantwell.

Common ground in the contest was the all-out effort to win the war, but Mr. Buck made his campaign issue the fourth term as a step "on the unhappy road to dictatorship." His vote totalled 14,269 to Mr. Cantwell's 10,764. He succeeds to the vacancy of the late Representative James A. O'Leary, who polled 8,694 Democratic-A. L. P. votes over his Republican rival in the 1942 regular election.

Buck Drops Job

To enter the race Mr. Buck stepped out of the Board of Education presidency, and his lead piled up in his Staten Island home sector of the District, which has on its roster of past incumbencies the names of William Sulzer and William Randolph Hearst.

In the coincidental contest in Brooklyn's 40 years' Democratic 4th Congress District, the Democratic-A. L. P. combination easily scored a two-to-one majority for Assistant District Attorney John N. Rooney over William G. Nolan, Republican union figure, for the vacancy of the late Representative Thomas H. Cullen. Mr. Rooney's vote was 4,860 to 1,850 for Mr. Nolan, who is a member of the American Federation of Labor's Steamship Clerks and Checkers Union.

In the 1942 election, Mr. Cullen polled 21,456 votes to 10,070 for his Republican opponent.

Mr. Buck's election in the long-standing Democratic 11th was hailed by Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman, and Thomas F. Curran, New York County Republican leader, as affirming a 1944 Republican trend.

G. O. P. Outlook

Declaring that "the people are turning from the New Deal and are calling on the Republican Party to carry on the affairs of our Government," Mr. Jaeckle said the Party could "look forward to a resounding victory in November for the people and constitutional government."

To organization designations for the August Congressional primary is added today Tammany Hall's selection of Representative Samuel Dickstein for the nomination in Manhattan's Lower East-Side new 19th House district, where he already has A. L. P. indorsement.

One of four Democratic House incumbents whose districts are merged in the newly mapped area, Mr. Dickstein's seniority of service prevailed in the decision at the behest of Tammany Chief Edward V. Loughlin. It will be contested by Representative Arthur G. Klein, whose seat also is at stake in the reapportionment.

Primary Results

By the Associated Press

New Mexico's two Democratic Congressmen lengthened their bids for renomination as unofficial returns from yesterday's primary elections were tabulated early today.

Representative Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, and Representative A. M. Fernandez of Santa Fe, who asserted the Congress of Industrial Organizations had marked him for defeat because of his vote on the antistrike bill, were leading the five-man Democratic congressional field with 258 of the State's 900 voting divisions recorded.

Sentiment for Gov. Prentice Cooper as a favorite-son candidate for Vice-President was apparent as Tennessee Democrats yesterday wound up the selection of 26 delegates, largely uninstructed as to the Presidential nomination.

Commendation for Vice-President Wallace was voiced by Idaho Democrats, who also indorsed a fourth term for President Roosevelt, in picking their 10-vote delegation June 5.

In Iowa, Richard F. Mitchell of Fort Dodge, former member of the Democratic National Committee, received the Democratic nomination for Governor uncontested.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa will be opposed in the November general election by Republican Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper of Cedar Rapids, whose nomination was unopposed. Representative Fred C. Gilchrist (R) of Laurens, who has been in Congress since 1930, was unable to overcome the early lead established by James I. Dolliver, Fort Dodge attorney, and thus became the only casualty among the State's eight Republican Congressmen seeking re-election.

Nazis Profess Pre-Knowledge Of Invasion Plan

Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent, who has just returned to the United States on the Gripsholm, spent eight months as a Hitler prisoner of war. Following is the picture he brought back of German reaction to Allied invasion plans.

By Larry Allen

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 7—Nazi Germany professed to know the exact moment and place the Allied armies would strike in their invasion of the "Fortress of Europe."

So said diminutive Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister for Propaganda and "President" of the much-bombed city of Berlin. Furthermore, he declared, Deutschland not only was confident of repelling the assault, but now was in a position itself to take the offensive.

He made these statements in a recent speech, radiocast on a nation-wide hookup.

Dr. Goebbels did not elaborate on the Reich's "offensive" plans, but indicated that England would bear the brunt of German fury.

Dr. Goebbels, who has done most of the talking in Germany this year, asserted there could be no doubt but that the Allies would be beaten back when they assaulted the ring of steel that guards the "Fortress of Europe.'

Germany's two crack commanders in the West, General Field Marshals Erwin Rommel and Gerd von Rundstedt, professed the same opinion, although Marshal Rommel inferentially admitted the Allies, if they paid the cost of an estimated 500,000 casualties, probably would succeed in smashing through the first stretches of the powerfully-fortified "Atlantic Wall."

Marshal Rommel apparently expected the big showdown to come in France about 50 miles from the Atlantic Coast.

There the second "Atlantic Wall" has been built.

To the commanders along this bastion, Marshal Rommel has issued this order: "These positions will be held to the last man. There will be no turning back."

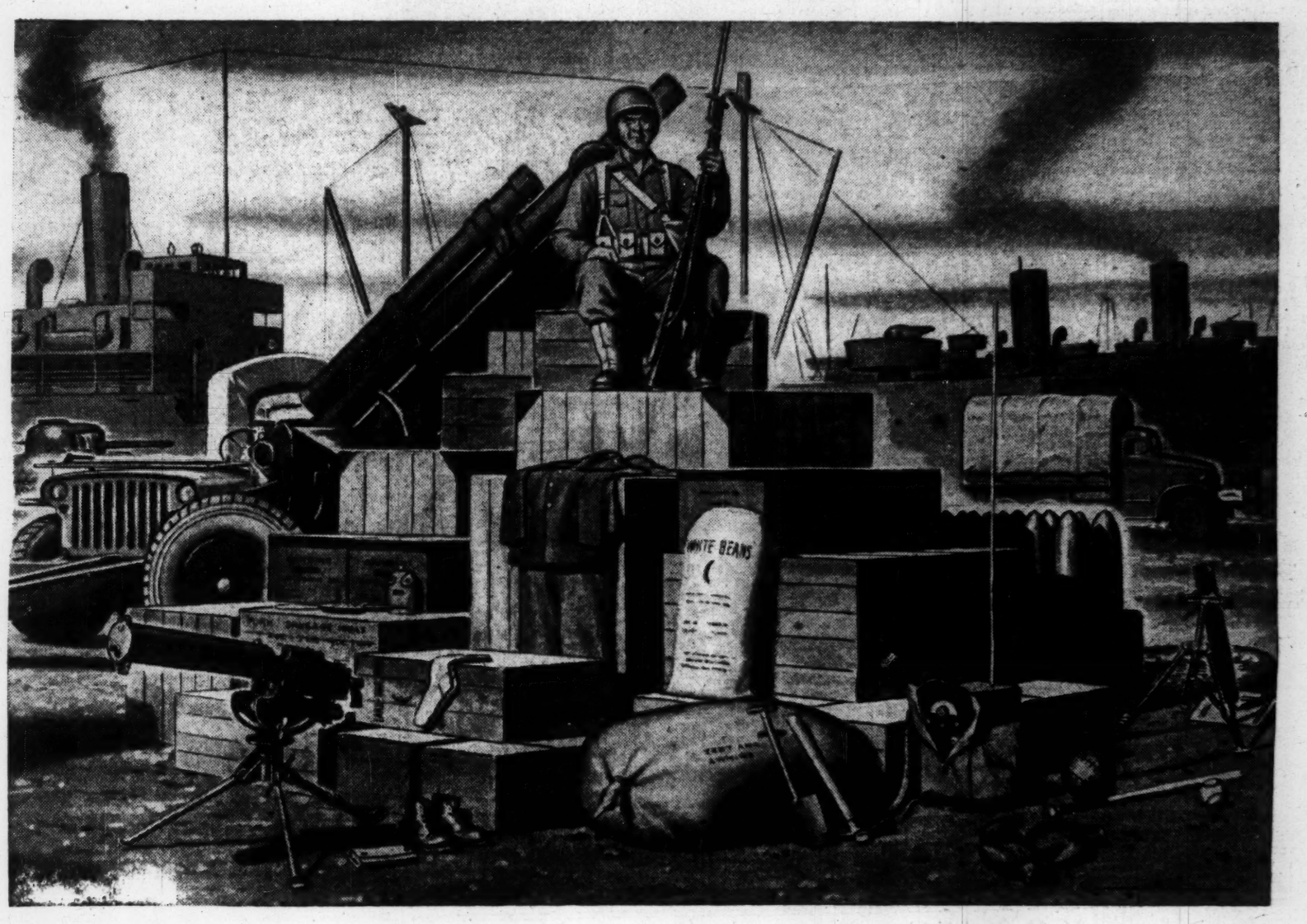
Bad Wiring Reported On Grounded Vessel

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 (AP)—Electric wiring on the S. S. Henry Bergh was so faulty "it looked like a child's job," the ship's electrician testified June 5 at the Coast Guard hearing of Capt. Joseph C. Chambers, master of the Liberty ship which grounded on the Farallon Islands in a dense fog last Wednesday, May 31.

The witness, Rulon McCullough, also testified the switchbox in the emergency lighting system was so overloaded it was hot.

Lieut. Commander William M. Holt, examiner at the hearing of charges of incompetence and negligence filed against Captain Chambers by the Coast Guard, was called as a defense witness.

He said his examination of the wreck scene disclosed the fog horn on the islands, 30 miles west of San Francisco, was in proper working condition. Asked if fog could have an unpredictable effect upon sound and upon nearby hills in affecting the sound waves, he replied in the affirmative.



G.I. Joe and his 12 tons of baggage

WHEN an American soldier goes overseas, between five and twelve *tons* of equipment must go with him. And . . .

Another ton must be sent to him *every* month, in food, clothing, and ammunition.

Who sees that he gets it?

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From the time a soldier is sworn in, until his discharge, the ASF takes care of him. It feeds him the world's best army food, and outfits him with the finest clothing. It supplies him with the most modern weapons—guns, tanks, ammunition, trucks. And it carries on a vast research program to insure still better equipment.

The ASF delivers a soldier's mail, pays him, provides religious services for him, and gives him the best of physical care.

The ASF is the biggest business in history. It supplies some *half a million* different items, ranging from socks to steamboats. Without batting an eye, the ASF fills rush orders from all over the world for stupendous quantities of materials.

Such orders as: 100 pneumatic drills, 40 pile drivers, 80 rock crushers, 100 tractors, 9000 prefabricated houses, 19 miles of 36-inch metal pipe. And candy, louse powder, locomotives, games, books, and chewing gum.

Because the outcome of battles depends so much on getting supplies *where* they are needed, *when* they are needed, the motto of the ASF is "Enough and On Time."

The amazingly efficient way in which the men of the ASF are living up to their motto has made today's American soldier the best-fed, best-clothed, best-equipped, and best-cared-for fighting man in history.

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'Show Business' Arrives Today—Art Exhibitions

'Gaslight' and 'Harvest Moon' Due on Screen Here Thursday

First to arrive of the new films scheduled for Boston this week is "Show Business," Eddie Cantor's song-and-dance picture, which is paired with "The Yellow Canary." The two open today at the Keith Memorial.

"Show Business" has a backstage story, covering 15 years. Many incidents woven into the plot, it is said, actually occurred to the principals in the cast. Besides Mr. Cantor they include Joan Davis, George Murphy, Constance Moore, and Nancy Kelly. The film was produced by Mr. Cantor and directed by Edwin L. Marin. Among the songs are "Dinah," "Whoopee," and "I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad."

"The Yellow Canary," the other feature, is a British film, starring Anna Neagle and Richard Greene and produced by Herbert Wilcox.

★ ★ ★

'Gaslight'

Beginning Thursday, Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, and Joseph Cotten will be seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum in "Gaslight," a melodrama based on the play of the same name which was in Boston a season or so ago. Dame May Whitty, Angela Lansbury, and Barbara Everest, who was recently seen here on the stage in "Sheppey," are in the cast.

The story, it may be remembered, is a period yarn about a villainous husband who plots against his wife in a complicated scheme to get possession of valuable jewels. Mr. Boyer plays the husband; Miss Bergman, the wife; and Mr. Cotten, a Scotland Yard man.

★ ★ ★

'Shine On, Harvest Moon'

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday the principal item on the program will be "Shine On Harvest Moon," a musical based on the career of Nora Bayes with Ann Sheridan to play the role. Dennis Morgan has the part of Jack Norworth, the songwriter, who became the singer's husband and professional partner. The cast includes Irene Manning, Jack Carson, S. Z. Sakall, Marie Wilson, and Robert Shayne. The film contains such oldtime tunes as "When It's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy" and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

The other feature will be "Candlelight in Algeria," a melodrama, suggested by the landing of Gen. Mark Clark and his companions in Algeria to prepare for the invasion of Africa. Carla Lehmann and James Mason head the cast.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

"Passage to Marseille," with Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan, and Claude Rains, will be seen starting Thursday at the Exeter. The companion feature will be "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," with Jimmy Lydon and Diana Lynn.

★ ★ ★

'Cameramen at War'

A British documentary, "Cameramen at War," depicting photographers who make the battle films, will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features will include Pete Smith's "Practical Joker," Chopin's "Valse Brilliante," with Alexander Brailovsky as pianist and Gregor Piatigorsky as cellist, a Slim Summerville - Chester Conklin comedy, "Backyard Golf" with Ralph Guldahl, a Porky Pig cartoon, and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'Uncertain Glory'

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Uncertain Glory," with Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, Jean Sullivan, and Faye Emerson in the cast, is being held over. This is a melodrama about a French detective and criminal who join forces against the Nazis. The companion feature, also holding over, is "Good Night, Sweetheart," a comedy romance with Bob Livingston and Ruth Terry.

★ ★ ★

'Bermuda Mystery'

Starting Thursday the feature film at the RKO Boston will be "Bermuda Mystery," comedy melodrama, with Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford, and Charles Butterworth. On the stage will be Billy Rose's Diamond Horshoe Revue, "Post-War Preview."

© Loew's, Inc.

Ingrid Bergman and Joseph Cotten
In "Gaslight," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

'Show Stopper' After 50 Years

A crusty, mildly famous man is Charles Burrows, the baby doctor of "Three Is a Family" and a "show stealer" at 70 plus. Surrounded on the stage at the Colonial by war brides and nervous husbands in this John Golden farce comedy, now in its fifth week, Mr. Burrows bumbles his way into some of the biggest laughs in the show. From the outset he has been prominent in the newspaper notices, and now Hollywood and the radio are making up to him.

But he isn't too excited. When Mr. Golden told him that a MGM agent was on his trail, he said, "Why didn't they do something for me a few years back when I was playing bits for them. I was better then than I am now."

This combination of defiance and modesty, rare among actors, makes him an unusual specimen in the theater. He has other fascinating eccentricities. He isn't interested in the least in hiding his years or improving his appearance. He comes to the theater in the frock coat of the part and never uses any make-up, not even a dash of powder. Just fluffs his hair a bit over the ears and walks on.

He doesn't like to dwell upon his sudden success. Comment on it and he will peer over his glasses and say, "Life begins at 70."

He dislikes, too, to talk about the past. "It doesn't intrigue me at all," he says. "I'm too busy. Only the aged and the idle have time for such dissipation." But if you work at him hard enough the story begins to take shape. He has been an actor, in and out of work, since "away back" and has never missed a performance since 1909 through any fault of his own. A man of iron.

He hasn't kept accurate record, but he thinks he has created as many as 200 roles in 50 years of trouping. He has done everything from Uncle Tom to Hamlet. He was a regular companion of Sam Bernard, DeWolf Hopper, and Jimmie Powers in their musicals, and in a time nearer to our own he went from fat parts in "Old Man Minick" to smaller ones in the WPA's Federal Theater Project.

"There is no profession," he says, "in which the factors of industry, reliability and merit count for so little as on the stage. An actor cannot get a good part until he has made a hit, and no one can make a hit in a bad part."

Needless to say, he probably wouldn't choose another career for himself if he had it all to do over again. He arrives at the theater every night at 7:30, although he doesn't go on until 10. He has a sixth sense for cues, and his entrances are perfectly timed and always effective. His doctor role is only four typewritten pages long, but he accounts for 28 laughs when he's on stage and about 14 when he's not.

When the stage manager suggested an understudy for the part, he demurred. The night before the Boston opening an unusually rough sleeper-jump gave him little rest en route from Chicago. He was active his first day here, but that evening he won general approval, from the critics to the ushers.

Russakov Ballet

The Senia-Regina Russakov School of Dance will present three new ballets in its recital in Jordan Hall, evening of June 21. The program is entitled "Les Préludes": Classical, Allegorical, Peasant; choreography by Senia Russakov, musical setting by Sydney S. Cahan.

On the Stage

Leonard Bernstein, the symphony composer and conductor, has written the music for the songs of "On the Town," a new musical comedy which goes into rehearsal late in the summer. He also is credited with a share in writing the stroy, in association with Adolph Green, Betty Comden, and Jerome Robbins. Oliver Smith and Paul Feigay will be the producers.

★ ★ ★

Agatha Christie's mystery melodrama, "Ten Little Indians," which had its debut in Washington Monday night, is scheduled to spend next week in Philadelphia and there is some talk that it may come to Boston the week following.

Actors on the Air

Both the actors and the author of "For Keeps" at the Plymouth Theater have been busy with radio broadcasts in addition to their eight performances each week and their rehearsals under Gilbert Miller. F. Hugh Herbert, the author, has been heard on four programs since his arrival here. Patricia Kirkland has been interviewed three times on the air. Frank Conroy has had two broadcasts and Julie Warren has sandwiched three radio programs in among her activities.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—to 11:00 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m.—to 5:00 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to midnight, same at WNAC.

Water Colors By Fitzgerald; Etchings Seen

At the Robert Vose Galleries, Copley Square, is an exhibition of water colors by James Fitzgerald. This painter was formerly a Bostonian but as his pictures show he has traveled up and down the country making pictures.

There are scenes of mountain and seacoast from Maine to California. Mr. Fitzgerald is roused by subjects which lend themselves to his brusque and stylized idiom. His brush is forthright and it sets down the forms squarely and substantially with little consideration for details. There is a geometric substructure in all his compositions and he might be related in a more obvious way to the Cubists. In any event he shows a balance between considerations of pattern and description. His subjects are well chosen and full of interest, and the spectator will be drawn to them for their dash and imaginative forcefulness. Mr. Fitzgerald's technical singularities heighten the significance of the theme. There is a question whether the technique does not simplify the subject matter to the boundary line of the poster.

In the display the pictures of fishermen on the job in yellow oil skins are appealing. There are views of "Mackerel Seine," of "Dory Men at Monhegan," of "Baiting." There are dramatic portrayals of mariners, "Making Port," "Shooting the Sun, North Pacific," and "Grand Banks." The artist's eye seeks the vigorous contrast and the startling effect.

Other themes concern horses, stormy seas, and wintry chill and whiteness. It is a cool, briny display.

★ ★ ★

Arts and Crafts Society

There are on view at the Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, etchings by Emily Burling Waite. In a small group of prints we note this artist's special skill in portraying the Gloucester fisheries. She treats the theme sensitively but with authority. Unusual among its neighbors is "Spring Idyll" poetically executed.

D. A.

Lyme Opens June 18

The twentieth annual spring exhibition of the Lyme (Conn.) Art Association will open June 18 and continue daily through July 9. The usual preview will be held on the afternoon of June 17 for associate members and invited guests. The exhibition will be the opening show of the forty-first season of uninterrupted exhibitions. The hanging committee will include Bertram Breustle, Thomas W. Nason, Harry Hoffman, Winfield Scott Clime, William Chadwick and Charles Ebert.

Tonight at the Pops

"National Emblem" March ..... Bagley
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Little Fugue in G minor ... Bach-Caillet
"Spirit of the Warrior" ... Grossman
Suite of English Folk Songs ... Vaughan Williams
Finale, Violin Concerto ... Mendelssohn
(Solo part played by first violins)
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Jolly Fellows" Waltzes ..... Volstedt
"The Surrey," from Oklahoma ... Rodgers-Gould
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake Speaking. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. Shakespeare's Characters. "Touchstone and Audrey." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—12:00 a. m.—Radio Theater of America. BBC Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—12:15 a. m.—Into Battle. The fighting spirit of the United Nations. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—12:30 a. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Drama	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; ABC's of OPA	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Red Nichol's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Arthur Godfrey	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Women	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Post Parade; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Pol. talk; Harmonies	Fred Waring's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Jane Wyman, g'st	Network program	Nora Martin, vocalist	'Return of Nick Carter'	Classical Album
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Louis Armstrong's Or.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy drama:	Classical Album
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Overseas ints.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Susan Steps Out"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Schubert's Music	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	Dance orchestra	Local sports
10:30	Report to Nation:	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Dance orchestra	Local sports
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Plastre, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Carl Rhodes' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Lanny Ross, songs
11:30	Stravinsky's Mus.	Fishermen's program	A. Hopkins Presents:	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Berezowsky, con.	Dance orchestra; News	'Machinal,' E. Johann	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food News; Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies;
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies;
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording;
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Frank Petty, vocalist	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music; Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; vocalist	Jack Berch's Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	"Victory Matinee"; Music	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Luncheon With Salvy	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"The Guiding Light"; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Sports program
3:15	Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants telegraph report	News service
3:30	Dramatic sketch	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	of game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Greece Speaks"	Dramatic sketch; music	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Giants telegraph report	News; Tony Pastor's Or
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	of game	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music in Variety	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Music in Variety	Claude Thornhill's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Arthur Godfrey	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Woman	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies"	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	R. Sallinger, news; Talk
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Symphonette, with	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	"The Horse of Genius"
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	M. Piastre, cond.	Traveler"	Alfredo Antonini's Or.	Treasury Salute
8:00	Suspense; Thomas	Paul Neilson, news	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Mitchell; melodr.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford,	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Human Adventure"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Should the United Na-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	tions Insist on Uncon-	Music Hall; Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	teur program	ditional Surrender?"	guest, Cecil B. DeMille	Return of Nick Carter	Classical Album
9:30	Dinah Shore Show;	Tommy Tucker's Or.;	Joan Davis; Jack	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album
9:45	Kenney Baker, gst	Overseas ints.; Drama	Haley; comics	Alfredo Antonini's Or.	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line";	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Naval drama	Y. M. C. A. Celebration	Freddie Rich's Orch.	Biographical Sketches;	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Harry Cool; Joan	Joe E Brown; Stop or	March of Time; drama;	Parade; Music Roundup	Fats Waller's Orch.
10:45	Edwards; orch.	Go! Quiz show	music; guest speakers	Music R'ndup; Weather	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Andrews Sisters, songs
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45	Caridad Garcia	Jewish program	"Ballots and Ballads"	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End; News

GREAT WAR NEWS IS BREAKING!
You can't afford to miss
Major George Fielding
ELIOT
Noted Military Analyst and CBS "Voice" of the Invasion
Ned
CALMER
Tomorrow and every Thursday
WEEI
6:15 P. M.
AMOCO
Sunday hear Edw. R. Murrow from London at 1:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"For Keeps," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Frank Conroy, Patricia Kirkland, Julie Warren. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Tonight or Never," starring Ethel Barrymore Colt. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"In Our Time." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "The Navy Hour." Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Good-night Sweetheart." Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Kenmore — "Take a Letter Darling." Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Jamaica Inn." Charles Laughton. 1, 4:25, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Yellow Canary." Richard Greene. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Modern—"You Can't Ration Love," 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50. "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:20.

Normandie—"Elephant Boy." Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:45. "Four Feathers," 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15.

Orpheum — "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Good-night Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Rhythm," Bob Crosby, Gloria Jean. 9:50 a. m., 12:41, 3:18, 5:40, 8:13, 10:37. Stage Show: 11:37 a. m., 2:01, 4:39, 6:49, 9:23.

Scollay—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Rosalind Russell. 11:30 a. m., 2:48, 6:05, 9:30. "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, George Brent. 8:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.

State—"Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 12:35, 3:44, 6:53, 10:02. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 11:30 a. m., 2:39, 5:48, 8:57.

South Station Theater—"Camera Men at Maid," "Winged Target," "Stars and War," "Wells Fargo Days," "Home Stripes," "Pappa Knows Worst," cartoons, "Screen Scanshots No. 8," First Release National and War News.

Telepix—"Poland," "Little Lulu," "Bowling," "Screen Stars of Yore," "Pete Smith Novelty," "John Nesbitt," "Bombay Harbor Disaster," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Passage to Marseille." Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan, Claude Rains. 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:55.
Allston: "O My Darling Clementine," Lorna Gray, F. Albertson. "Lady and the Monster," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd.
Regent: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath, Gale Sondergaard. 2, 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

Coolidge Corner: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.
Cleveland Circle: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Leather Burners," William Boyd. 2, 8.
University: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Youngest Profession," Edward Arnold, Virginia Weidler.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. 3:17, 9:32. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, Pin-Up Girl Contest, 8:32.
Park: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell, "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace MacDonald. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 2:30, 8:15. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Counter Espionage."

MALDEN—Granada: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Sidney Greenstreet. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.
Mystic: "Passage to Destiny," Elsa Lancaster. 2:02, 7, 9:51. "The Great Mr. Handel," 3:11, 8:16
Maplewood: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 3:07, 9:07. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters, Patric Knowles. 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "The Racket Man," Tim Neal, Jeannie Bates. 2:05, 7, 9:53. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 8:25.
Orpheum: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunn. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Rose Hobart.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. "She's for Me," Grace McDonald.
Fellsway: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Hat-Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Sullivans," "Thomas Mitchell, Ann Baxter. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes, J. Johnston. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 2, 8.
Strand: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 8
Strand: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester, Gordon Oliver. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Lady in the Death House."
Strand: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee

Air-Raid Drill Explained, Bay Staters Urged to Help

Bay Staters were urged today to co-operate in every way possible to make the State-wide Test Air-Raid Drill June 11 completely successful.

"This exercise," according to the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety, "has been planned with two definite objectives in mind: (1) Affording the Civilian Defense personnel of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety with a realistic raid test; (2) inaugurating the Fifth War Bond Drive, which officially gets under way on June 12.

The drill, to be conducted throughout the entire city of Boston on June 11, sometime between 12:35 and 2 p. m., weather permitting, will follow the rules and procedures originally established for a similar type of test scheduled for last December, but which was postponed because of bad weather.

Flights of planes will "bomb" selected target areas with paper bombs. The nature and type of the token bombs released will be indicated by the colors of streamers attached to them: Red—incendiary bombs; orange—explosive incendiary bombs; blue—high explosive bombs; green—unexploded bombs; yellow—war-gas bombs.

Never Late Nor Absent

Marie Francis, 16 Magazine Street, Roxbury, who graduates from the Girls High School tonight in Tremont Temple, has never been late nor absent in her entire scholastic career.

Date of Invasion On All June Bonds

Buy a War Bond today or any day this month, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee stated, and it will obligingly turn the clock back to June 6, 1944.

Many citizens may have had the foresight but perhaps not the cash to purchase a War Bond yesterday on the historic invasion day—as did hundreds of persons in more fortunate circumstances that day. So, F. W. Denio, State Chairman, has announced that all War Bonds purchased during June will be stamped with the invasion day date.

Emergency Insurance Laws Urged to Retain State Control

Congress was urged today by Massachusetts State Commissioner of Insurance Charles F. J. Harrington to set up emergency legislation which will continue in effect the State laws governing insurance until a careful, calm analysis can be made of the Supreme Court's decision holding that insurance is business in interstate commerce and is subject to the Sherman Antitrust Act. However, Mr. Harrington expressed the firm conviction that the insurance business will "continue soundly and safely to serve the public and will overcome any difficulties presented."

The Commissioner, who also is President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, said that he has not had an opportunity to study either of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, at least one of which overturns the 75-year-old principle that insurance business is not interstate commerce.

"It is to be regretted," he said, "that a decision so far-reaching in its consequences and upsetting the existing system of state supervision of insurance, which has functioned so well in the public interest for over 75 years, should come at a time when the great business of insurance is engaged in an all-out co-operation in the war effort. I have repeatedly said the proper way to provide for Federal supervision of insurance, if such a course is desirable, is through the Congress."

Weather Advances Maine Farm Work

By the Associated Press

Orono, Maine, June 7

Maine farmers generally were ahead in their spring work, Maine extension service county agents reported today, due chiefly to excellent May planting weather.

The favorable planting weather made it possible for farmers to get on the land early.

The agents reported that one disadvantage of the extremely dry weather in May was the prospect the hay crop would be light unless a fairly large amount of rain fell within a week or two.

Racial Tolerance Is Keynote Of D-Day Rally On Common

Reminders that soldiers of every race and creed are making the supreme sacrifice in the invasion, coupled with pleas for racial and religious tolerance on the home front, featured the remarks of all the speakers at a D-Day noon rally on Boston Common today. The rally was sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

A crowd of about 3,000 people clustered around the Common stand on West Street and into Tremont Street to see a billboard poster unveiled. This billboard, sponsored by Mayor Tobin, emphasizes the fact that all races and creeds are fighting side by side in this war. The poster was unveiled by four servicemen of various races.

Mayor Tobin, who was introduced by Victor I. Friend, Chairman of the Committee, emphasized that yesterday and today the churches of the city, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, have been thronged with tense, dry-eyed men, women, and children, offering prayers for the safety of our soldiers and the success of their cause.

Lupien to Quit June 19

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, will take official leave of his office on June 19, it was disclosed today when the Executive Council approved Thomas J. Greehan, as Director, starting at that date at $6,500 a year.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Invasion Flanks Cleared by Diplomacy

Continued from Page 1

mark, when it has been liberated, as an ally.

The recent accord with Spain, which resulted in the resumption of oil shipments to that country, climaxed but did not conclude Allied diplomatic efforts in Madrid. An important item of this agreement, as far as the second front is concerned, was reduction of wolfram shipments to the Reich for May and June to 20 tons each month—only about one fifth of the average monthly figures for the past year. The German Consulate in Tangier now has been closed, but there is no report yet of the release of Italian ships which have been held in Spanish ports.

The greatest Allied diplomatic achievement in Lisbon was the agreement with Portugal for the British and American Navies and Air Forces to use the Azores as an operational base in the Atlantic. This base has been both directly and indirectly of greatest value in second-front preparations. In the first place, it has aided the war against the U-boat, and second, it has facilitated the supply problem to the Mediterranean theater.

The problem of Portuguese wolfram exports to Germany has been solved by the decision to stop all wolfram exports to Germany.

As Portugal is Europe's largest supplier of the strategic wolfram used in high-grade steel and armor-piercing shells, the ban could deal a heavy blow to the Nazi war machine.

Portugal's yearly production of wolfram has been 6,000 tons, an important source of wartime income for the country. Germany got about 2,000 tons a year, which was the bulk of Nazi supplies.

Lisbon, like Cairo and Ankara, also has been the center for numerous unofficial contacts between the Allies and German satellites which have been sounding out the British and United States Governments as to the terms on which they might be able to get out of the war. The Romanians and Hungarians both have made various preliminary approaches, and there is some reason to believe that on the Romanian side these are making fairly good progress, although in fact, negotiations in this instance have been handled mainly by Russia.

Apart from these main points in what might be called the diplomatic battle line, second-front diplomacy has consisted largely in the negotiation of arrangements for civil administration when the occupied countries of Europe are liberated. These negotiations have been conducted mainly with the refugee governments in London, and their outcome is the recent accord with Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Similar arrangements are being worked out with the French, Czech President Eduard Benes, and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov have reached an accord on similar lines concerning Czechoslovakia.

On the whole, although diplomatic preparations for the second front have been criticized at times as somewhat tardy, they have achieved their main essentials at the essential moment. British and American co-operation, it is understood on the best authority, has been excellent throughout, although it is not denied that London has been inclined right along to favor the velvet glove, whereas Washington sometimes has advocated a tougher procedure toward the neutrals.

The Anglo-American diplomatic conference which took place here in April, when Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., came to London with an important delegation from the United States State Department, constituted a sort of joint-general-staff conference on diplomatic strategy which in its way played a big part in preparing the second front. It brought the British-American viewpoints on many matters of foreign policy relating to war plans and postwar affairs closer than they have been for a long time and thus insured that the final attack for the liberation of Europe would be launched with something closely approaching a common Anglo-American strategy on the diplomatic front.

Many 'Chutes' Carried Munitions for French

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, June 7

Many of the parachutes dropped on France from American and British aircraft in the opening hours of the invasion carried not paratroopers, but ammunititon for the French Underground, a clandestine radio station said today in a German language radiocast.

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Eyes Over the Channel

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Invasion Naval Chief at Post

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander In Chief, watches from the deck of a ship as the invasion armada takes off from England for the cross-channel assault on France, June 6. (This is a British Admiralty photo.)

Roosevelt Leads Nation In Prayer for Victory

Continued from Page 1

hour, he added. You need small-boat weather, he told reporters, to conduct an invasion—and you don't get that on the Channel until May. Actually, he said, the invasion date was postponed 24 hours because of weather conditions.

Only a very few persons knew of the timing of the invasion, he said. While not disclosing just how many, he said the number was not much more than could be counted on one's fingers. A good many more, of course, knew that troops and supplies were being assembled on the British coast for the cross-Channel push, he added.

The Chief Executive, asked comment on those who a year ago had been clamoring for a second front, declared that a year ago the Allies just weren't strong enough, that even six months ago they were not adequately supplied with landing craft for such a gigantic operation.

Arms Weren't There

He recalled a famous statesman's remark some years ago that should the United States be attacked, 1,000,000 men would spring to arms. What arms? the President asked. It's no good springing if the arms aren't there. That was why the Allies had to wait until this spring before they could stage the invasion. He explained that Mr. Stalin had not until the Teheran conference fully understood or been familiar with the British-American problems of cross-Channel invasion.

Correspondents tried to discover if other landings were to be expected, if Russia would shortly strike from the East, but the President, good-humoredly describing all such queries as improper, refused to divulge any military secrets. The coastline from Spain to Norway is a long one, though, he observed.

The President also would not discuss what aid if any the invading forces were getting from the French Underground. But it is understood that under the German's plan of pushing the Frenchmen back from the coastal regions, very little immediate aid in those areas was expected.

Asked what his hopes for the future were, the President said with considerable feeling that he wanted to win the war and win it 100 per cent. Then, as the conference ended, one last query was tossed at the President. How do you feel? someone asked. Fine—but a little sleepy, he replied with a laugh.

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Bolivia Reported To Favor Allies

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP) — The Revolutionary Junta governing Bolivia is "irrevocably committed" to the cause of the United Nations, the State Department advised other American nations yesterday in a report strongly favorable to diplomatic recognition.

The provisional Government headed by Maj. Gaulberto Villarroel, the report said, has eliminated its anti-democratic elements and is "in control of the political situation."

But, said the communication to foreign ministers of the other American republics, diplomatic acceptance would further strengthen the position of the regime by helping draw to it the traditional political parties of Bolivia. Since it took over from President Enrique Peñaranda in a coup d'etat Dec. 20, the Villarroel group has bene recognized only by Argentina among the American nations.

The new report was prepared by Avra M. Warren, United States Ambassador to Panama, who was sent on a special investigation mission to learn the present situation.

Plane Workers Report After Walkout in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7 (AP) —At the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in Lockland, where a walkout yesterday by some 12,000 employees halted production of finished airplane engines, a company spokesman said a "large number" of workers reported for work early today. It was not determined immediately, however, whether workers on later shifts would report.

The dispute, certified to the National War Labor Board, arose after the transfer of seven Negroes to work formerly handled by white employees.

Underground: Where? When? Against Nazis

Continued from Page 1

possible for perhaps lengthy sieges.

Fear of being caught in a siege of Paris has begun to affect the population of the Capital which until the present has grown so with coastal evacuations that even the movie houses had to be kept open all night, though silent, to give shelter to evacuees.

[Residents of the principal cities of France have been warned by German occupation forces not to leave their homes between dusk and dawn on penalty of shooting at sight, according to a British Broadcasting Company report heard today by the Blue Network.]

"Leave Paris while there is still time," is a newspaper slogan.

To get out the children slow trains have been running in all directions, except north, with local committees at all stations to take groups of children to villages and farms on remote railroads.

Families are urged to begin summer vacations in June instead of July. Schools will be closed on June 14, a month earlier than usual.

Argument Over Pétain

Meanwhile, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and the purposes behind his recent activities have been subject to passionate arguments in France. He returned to Vichy after a visit to Eastern France where receptions were held at many points, but notably at Nancy and Dijon.,

His reserve in political declarations intrigued the people. "You have suffered. France will live again," was the cryptic form of declaration repeated in numerous places.

As word passed of something new in Marshal Pétain's attitude, the crowds were thicker than ever and the belief grew that he was getting himself into position if possible to change politically with the success at arms. Everywhere in the towns he counseled the people to keep out of the coming battles, but in towns that were severely bombed his comment was, "Friends, I am heartbroken."

During the entire trip in eastern France, Marshal Pétain maintained one idea—French unity. The population, quick to note the nationalistic accent and entire lack of reference to collaboration, received him with considerable enthusiasm, brought about and heightened by the fact that Tricolor flags were flown again after four years, and "The Marseillaise" and other French military music played.

Germans Angered

It is reported in Paris that the Germans are displeased with Marshal Pétain. They agreed earlier to display the Tricolor and play "The Marseillaise" as part of a plan to popularize Marshal Pétain and the collaboration policy, but his personal popularity following his refraining from any mention of collaboration and evident desire to disassociate both himself and the country from conflict is said to have angered the Germans.

Marshal Pétain's return to Vichy which is nominally the Capital during his absence at a time when a battle is believed to be imminent is also regarded at Paris as a move on his part to maintain the present local government and perfectural power as the Allied armies advance, but any expectation of the Vichy group to keep power after liberation is considered in Paris as ridiculous.

Civil Issue Raised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—Now that the invasion has actually begun by landings on French soil—and at a part of the coast close to Paris—the question of French civil administration assumes acute importance.

The fact that Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower already have conferred together raises hopes that there is some prospect of practical agreement on this thorny problem.

The American attitude has been that General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander must be left free to choose French civilians with whom he will deal, excluding only Vichy.

The British attitude on the other hand has been in favor of recognizing the French National Committee alone as the authorized representative of the French people, and as the invasion date approached the British press launched an intensive campaign to force action on this issue.

The absence of agreement between London and Washington on the eve of invasion was almost the only inauspicious detail in the pre-invasion picture.

With most American as well as British observers here in London it is agreed that every effort ought to be made to bring America into the Anglo-French accord on the matter, now that the liberation of France has actually begun.

SUN-RIPENED Babijuice PRONOUNCED BABY-JUICE ORANGES LOADED with JUICE

How Forces of Resistance Line Up in French Areas

Continued from Page 1

Underground movements in Western Europe, and even the French organized Resistance Army, are too weak and too poorly armed to take a decisive part in the invasion operations at this time, and would be easily destroyed if they ventured to attack the German main forces.

The armed groups of the French organized Resistance are estimated to number between 175,000 and 200,000 men. Yet a large part of these forces have not been military trained. The guerrilla bands, except under very favorable circumstances, are no match for the German Regular Army.

Moreover, the terrorist measures of the German High Command, although they failed to stamp out Underground resistance completely, have greatly weakened the Resistance forces.

Many of the guerrilla bands in the mountains have been wiped out, while other groups operating in French urban centers have been discovered by the police, their leaders arrested, and their members dispersed. A British observer states—perhaps exaggerating—that, during the last few months, 200,000 Patriots have been arrested. The Resistance, he continues, has cost France more killed than the American forces have suffered in the field.

Several 'Lidices'

German suppression methods have become more and more ruthless during the weeks preceding the Anglo-American invasion. There have been not only one, but several "Lidices" in France, villages which were suspected of helping the French Partisans and which were completely destroyed by the Nazis.

The French Resistance has lost many of its most valorous and most experienced leaders. Among others who have been killed are several chiefs of the French guerrilla forces in the Savoy Alps and members of the Central Resistance Council, such as, for instance, Jacques Médéric, a member of the Algiers Consultative Assembly, who took poison in order not to betray his comrades under torture.

The weakening of the Resistance forces should not induce the Allied High Command to underestimate the services the French Patriots can render to the invading armies. Increased persecution on the part of the Nazis and of the Vichy police has forced the Partisans to close their ranks and to straighten out their organization.

All organized Resistance groups have now joined the "National Resistance Council," which controls the principal Patriot movements in France: "Libération," "Résistance," "Combat," "Franc-Tireur," "Front National," "Libération Nord," "Libération Sud," "Civilian and Military Organization."

Recently, the French Underground press announced that the different guerrilla groups had concluded a general agreement merging their forces under a unified command. They have adopted the name of "French Military Forces in the Interior" in order to stress their role as outposts of the regular French Army.

"Underground" Waits

As soon as the Allied High Command judges the situation ripe, the French Underground forces will go into action. Thanks to their knowledge of local conditions, they will be able to exert pressure on the German rear and support the action of Allied air-borne troops landing far behind the enemy lines. The role of the French Underground army thus will be a limited but a valuable one.

Interference on part of the French guerrilla forces doubtless will bring a counterblow from Vichy's police forces, now commanded by the Fascist leader, Joseph Darnand. The Vichy ordinary and auxiliary police have received new modern equipment from the Germans.

These police troops are likely to number no more than 100,000 to 150,000 men, but they are better trained and better armed than the Patriot army. The Vichy forces in France include the militarized police (Gardes Mobiles), consisting of some 30,000 men; the different contingents of State and Municipal Police, together numbering 30,000 to 40,000 men; the "Militia," M. Darnand's special police force, numbering perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 men, and finally the armed shock troops of the French Fascist gang leaders, Jacques Doriot, Marcel Bucard (Francistes) and others.

However, in the recent battles against the French Partisans the Vichy police forces have proved to be unreliable. The regular (formerly republican) police is reluctant to come into conflict with the Underground groups which may soon become the masters of the country and may call to account overzealous police officials.

The Fascist gangsters of the "Militia" know that they have nothing to hope for in the case of an Allied victory, and they are well prepared to fight to the very last. But the Resistance has succeeded in introducing many of their most devoted members into the ranks of the Fascist police, and, despite several purges carried out by M. Darnand, the Vichy chiefs have had to admit that "treason" has not been stamped out completely among the "Militia."

If the German High Command had hoped that the Vichy armed forces could ever be used on the battlefield, this hope had to be abandoned after their poor showing in the fight against the Partisans. In order to "liquidate" the insufficiently armed guerrilla bands in the Savoy Mountains, the Germans had to send two heavily equipped divisions of German "Elite" SS troops, because the Vichy police failed to carry out their mission.

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Demolitions Had to Be Speeded Before Tide at Invasion Rose

By Hanson W. Baldwin
New York Times Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD ADMIRAL KIRK'S FLAGSHIP IN TH EBAY OF THE SEINE, June 6. Delayed—As the Allied assault hit the beaches between Cherbourg and Le Havre, combat demolition units had about 20 minutes or more to blast lanes through obstacles before the tide rose and covered them.

The demolition parties, each man of which carried TNT, then had the job of destroying other obstacles in the inner lines and some of them were then earmarked to blast passages through the concrete or masonry sea walls which are many feet thick and in many places 20 feet high.

The initial assaults therefore had to be made, if possible, in a period of protracted good weather, preferably on a rising tide sometime after daylight, but well before the tide had reached the flood.

This meant there were only about two periods during June that were expected to meet all these conditions.

It also mean that landing craft and small boats had to be lightened as much as possible so that they could get as far up on the beach as possible.

The state of the tide was only one reason for this. The shoals were another major reason, and still another important reason was the beach gradient.

Some of the beaches are very gradual, the gradient being about one in 150 or one in 200 as compared to the more normal one in 50.

This might mean that the deeper-draft sterns of the landing craft might ground long before the lighter-craft bows were in water shoal enough to permit unloading. LCI's, LST's, and other landing craft were therefore stripped down as much as possible before the invasion. Lashing machines and all noncombat gear that could be spared were removed.

Everything possible was foreseen and the order was to press the assault with relentless vigor despite loss or difficulty.

Postinvasion Review

Associated Press

Conference at Washington

Admiral Ernest J. King (left), Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Gen. George C. Marshall (right), Chief of Staff, leave the White House on June 6 after an hour and a half conference with President Roosevelt on the progress of the invasion of France. In center background is Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps.

German Reserves Held in Wait for New Landings

Continued from Page 1

Hitler has treated his fighter force as part of his strategic reserve and refused to fling it into the early stages of the battle?

Precedent in Italy

The only possible answer to these questions is furnished by precedents, and it is cautiously recalled in Allied military circles here that over the Anzio beachhead also the British and Americans had complete air supremacy as well as the advantage of surprise, but this did not last long. It took several days for Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring to bring up his strategic land reserves on that occasion, and in air, though he never wrested air superiority from the Allies, he was able after the first few days to muster and maintain a fair amount of air opposition. A similar development cannot be ruled out in Normandy.

There are several significant differences between the two operations, however. In the first place, the Anzio beachhead was not on a scale which can be compared with the present battle. The forces involved in Normandy—naval and air as well as land—are so enormous as to make it almost impossible to draw a strategic comparison between the two.

Air-Borne Attacks

Furthermore, the extensive use of air-borne troops in the present operations has introduced a new element and one which seems increasingly destined to play a major if not a decisive role. These air-borne operations were resumed "successfully" last night, according to the Allied Supreme Headquarters communiqué.

It is learned at Shaef that these air-borne operations have gone very well indeed. If German reports are to be believed, they are on a tremendous scale and scattered over a wide area, attacking key defense points, wrecking communications, and spreading confusion behind the enemy lines.

Very heavy fighting is going on in certain sections of the invasion area, partly by these air-borne troops, but also by the main forces advancing from the beaches. Fighting also was fierce on the beaches yesterday morning, it is learned at Supreme Headquarters, and many beaches were not cleared of direct enemy fire until about noon.

Battle Really Begun

To sum it up, the second day of the Allied attack can be described as the period during which the battle for France really began, with the opposing forces getting grimly to grips on land and to some extent in the air, though strategic reserves still were not engaged—a day, in other words, of hard, heavy combat against growing resistance in contrast to the unexpectedly light opposition encountered during the initial stages of embarkation, convoy, and landing on the first day.

The best bit of news in today's communiqué is the disclosure that "no further attempt at interference with our sea-borne landings was made by enemy naval forces."

Not only that, but it was learned at staff headquarters that there had been no casualties to United States naval craft since those yesterday morning reported by President Roosevelt—two destroyers and one landing ship for tanks. Some smaller invasion craft were swamped by heavy weather, but there were no casualties to personnel.

Huge Naval Force

Although specific information on the British naval side is not available, there is no reason to believe that British Fleet units have fared worse. Among the total Allied naval forces engaged in this operation, there are more officers and men than there were in the Royal Navy at the start of the war. This indication of the overwhelming size of the Allied naval forces taking part may well be the main reason the Germans so far have made no serious attempt to give battle at sea.

Bombardment of coastal batteries in the invasion area is still going on and, it is believed, may have to continue for some days before this form of the enemy's dug-in artillery resistance has been eliminated completely.

One explanation given at SHAEF of the absence of any further action on the part of the German navy to interfere with sea-borne operations is that it is taking some time to bring up U-boats from their berths in the Bay of Biscay, where they are known to be in considerable numbers.

Invasion Cannot Fail, U. S. Chaplain States

DALLAS, June 7 (AP)—"We cannot fail," Capt. Robert D. Workman, Director of the Chaplains' Division of the United States Navy, said in a statement on the invasion.

"The sterling character of our fighting men; the professional ability and moral fiber of Allied leadership, assure us of the successful outcome of the invasion," Captain Workman said yesterday. "Our cause is just. Our faith in it is boundless. With trust in each other and with the help of God, we cannot fail."

Captain Workman is in Dallas on a tour sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

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Report From U. S. Flagship On Sweep of Invasion Wave

Continued from Page 1

fleet that was spread over hundreds of square miles of sea. The German Navy was equally conspicuous by its absence.

U. S. Boy Lands First

By B. J. McQuaid
Chicago Daily News Correspondent Representing the Combined Allied Press Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD THE U. S. TRANSPORT BARNETT IN THE TRANSPORT AREA, June 6. Delayed.—Lieut. Abe Condiotti (j.g.), American boy from Brooklyn, commanded the first wave of small assault boats which set our troops ashore in this section of Adolf Hitler's Europe.

Lieutenant Condiotti's own boat actually was the first to touch on the beaches of this assault area, between Cherbourg and Le Havre. It hit the beach within less than a minute of H-Hour, so it may well have been the first ashore of the entire channel invasion armada.

The boat carried members of an infantry company commanded by Capt. Leonard T. Schroeder, Baltimore, Md., who is of old German-American stock.

Just as Lieutenant Condiotti's was the first boat to hit the beach, Captain Schroeder may have been the first American, or even Allied, soldier to invade Europe. He and his men were scheduled to land simultaneously with a detachment commanded by Capt. Howard S. Lee, Chicago, but Captain Lee's first wavers were held up 10 minutes by current conditions.

Nazis Surprised

By Bob Miller
Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD A U. S. PT BOAT OFF FRANCE, June 7—The invasion may have caught the Nazis somewhat by surprise.

It was not until 3:30 a. m. on D-Day that a German reconnaissance plane sighted the United Nations invading forces moving into position and this was too late to be effective.

Dawn disclosed the most amazing sight of this or any other war.

There were ships everywhere I looked. Planes were darting through the clouds above them.

Heavy broadsides of American and British battleships and cruisers rumbled through the overcast and yellow flames from the gun muzzles all but obscured the warships as thousands of tons of explosives were sent shoreward against German installations.

Destroyers and landing craft jockeyed for position, awaiting the opportunity to discharge their cargoes.

British mine sweepers escorted by this PT squadron ran interference for the invasion by clearing a broad path right up to the beaches without once being challenged.

This unprecedented maneuver was carried out without the loss of a single PT. Despite rough seas which left crews bruised and battered, the American PT's shepherded the mine sweepers along the charted route all night. Because of the slowness of the mine sweepers it had been necessary to begin the operation in broad daylight June 5, but perfect air cover by the Allied air forces kept away any German planes.

PT and sweeper crewmen, practically within gunshot range of German batteries, watched a battle between planes and German antiaircraft batteries ashore.

Huge bombs of a mysterious type rained down upon the Germans. They retaliated with an ack-ack barrage.

Not a Nazi in Hour

By Howard Whitman
New York Daily News Reporter Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

AN INVASION PORT, June 7—Assault troops of the first invasion wave which hit the beach near Cherbourg did not see a single German during their first hour of demolition work during which they destroyed a concrete tank barricade according to a pre-arranged plan.

With dynamite charges, they blasted the barricade so that an Allied tank column could charge through.

Only evidence of the enemy they saw was a lone Messerschmitt which appeared overhead and promptly fled when American fighters dived on it.

A few shells were lobbed over by German gun batteries after the landing but casualties were described as light.

That was the story of one beachhead as told by wounded evacuees who reached this port at 6 a. m.

A few of their Higgins boats hit underwater mines as they plowed through shallow water and were capsized, throwing their loads into the water, but few of the personnel were lost; most men waded the rest of the way to the beach.

Lightly Held French Beaches 'Achilles Heel' of Germans

By Lewis Hawkins
Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

LONDON, June 7—The beaches across which the Americans drove into France were selected many months ago but only recently did the Germans seriously start to build up the defenses there. The attack found them far less heavily gunned and fortified than the great port areas in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

This chosen stretch remained almost without beach obstacles and the inshore defenses were nothing like as massive as those stretching for hundreds of miles on either side.

Achilles Heel

This left a breach of about 60 miles between the northern wing of the defenses keyed around the Elbe and Weser estuaries, the Hook of Holland, and the ports of Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Le Havre, and the southern chain running from Cherbourg through St. Milo, Brest, Lorient, Nantes, and Bordeaux.

The low priority which kept materials and weapons away from this area and made it the Achilles heel of the Nazi defenses was due largely to the urgent necessity for protecting every port first and also to the lack of manpower, transportation, and supplies to build a continuous wall from Denmark to Spain.

Week by week through the winter Allied reconnaissance showed the slow progress in converting scattered houses into strong points and fingers were kept crossed in high places as the Germans again and again showed marked signs of nervousness about this spot or that but never about the chosen stretch.

Nazi Interest Grows

Not until General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's first extensive western inspection in February did the enemy show increased interest in these invitingly bare beaches. Even then he gave first attention to multiplying minefields in the immediate inshore areas, to lengthening and deepening anti-tank ditches close to the water line, to emplacement of many light field guns to fire each way along the beaches and to general improvement of the deeper defenses.

Only after the winter's storms had blown out along toward the middle of April did the four commonest types of offshore beach obstacles begin to appear. They were thick along our target areas although still not as numerous as at many other points.

Hoover Sees End Of Nazi Tyranny

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Former President Hoover, commenting on the Allied invasion of Europe, said in a statement yesterday:

"The end of German tyranny is on the way. We have faith in our Army. We pray for the safety of all our courageous boys."

He issued the statement from his suite at the Waldorf Astoria shortly after he had been apprised of the Allied landings on the French coast.

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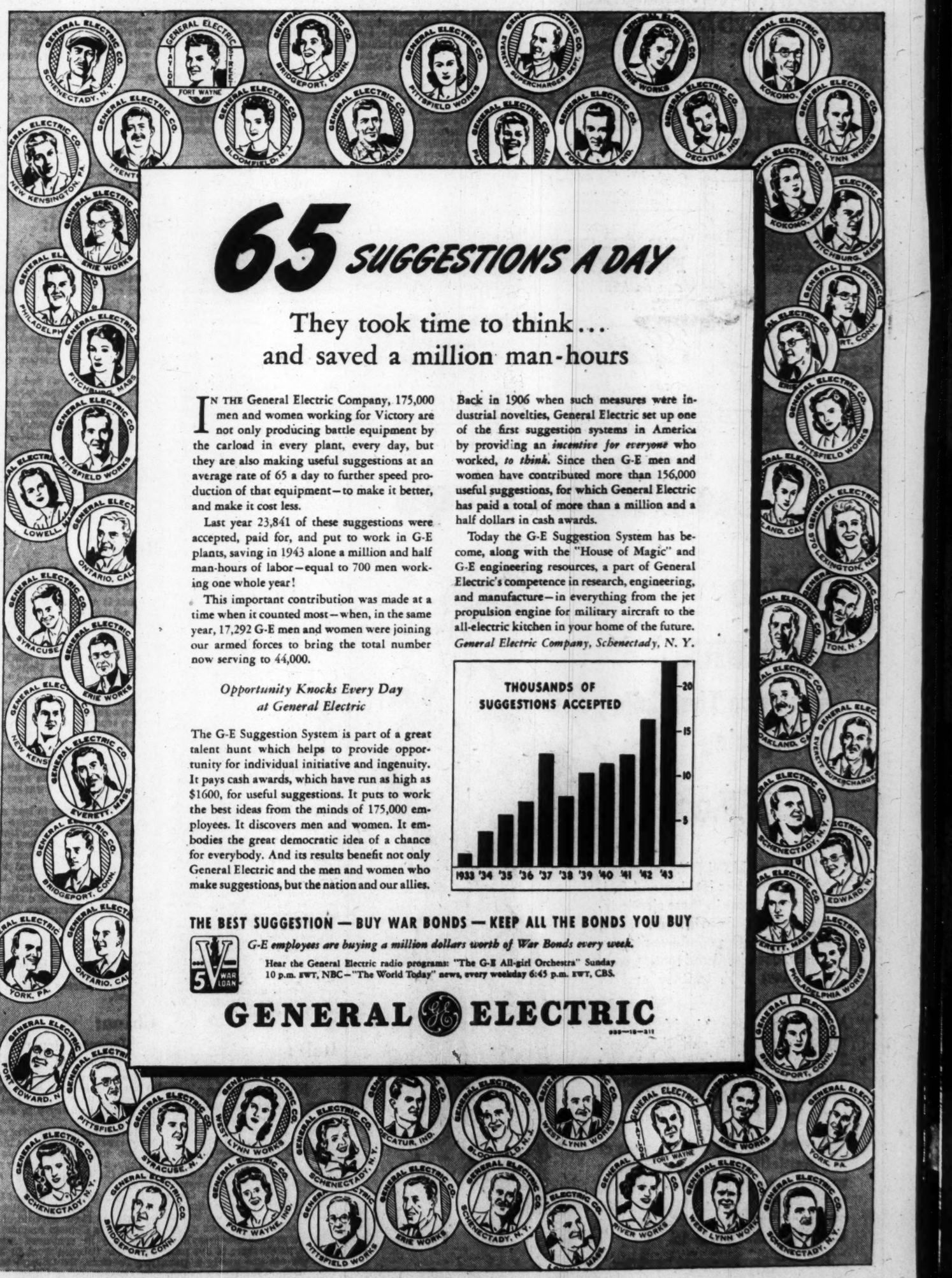

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Back in 1906 when such measures were industrial novelties, General Electric set up one of the first suggestion systems in America by providing an *incentive for everyone* who worked, *to think*. Since then G-E men and women have contributed more than 156,000 useful suggestions, for which General Electric has paid a total of more than a million and a half dollars in cash awards.

Today the G-E Suggestion System has become, along with the "House of Magic" and G-E engineering resources, a part of General Electric's competence in research, engineering, and manufacture—in everything from the jet propulsion engine for military aircraft to the all-electric kitchen in your home of the future.
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G-E employees are buying a million dollars worth of War Bonds every week.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

933—18—211

Allies Meet Stiffer Nazi Resistance on French Beachheads

Continued from Page 1

area in the second day of the invasion of France.

Berlin admitted beachheads had been established over more than a 50-mile stretch of the Peninsula.

Waves Allied parachutists and glider troops poured down from a 50-mile-long reinforcing sky train, seizing key positions and helping beat back Nazi tank-led counterthrusts.

For four months the Germans have been building an air-borne army for just this purpose, led by Lieut. Gen. Kurt Student who engineered the landings in Crete. RAF Mosquitos have destroyed five Junkers-52 troop carriers.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley is commanding the First American Army in the assault on Europe, Supreme Headquarters disclosed.

The Germans said they beat off new landing attempts near Calais, 150 miles northeast of Cherbourg, but later their reports indicated German coastal guns merely fired at Allied ships in the area, and there were no indications Supreme Headquarters was trying to invade there.

Allied invasion task forces have been sailing in feints past many points, keeping the Germans in doubt where the next landings would come.

In their 50-mile-long train, three waves of United States Army 9th Air Force gliders carried "a steady stream of men, equipment and supplies" to forces already fighting inland on Cherbourg Peninsula, Supreme Headquarters said.

Air-borne troops have seized bridges and roads, and joined sea-landed troops at some points, front dispatches said, and some towns have been captured.

The Peninsula, aflame with fighting again supported by Allied sea and air power, was strewn with colored parachutes of troops and engineers, rations and equipment dropped from the sky. Two of the reinforcing air waves were two-plane glider combinations.

The German High Command admitted "superior forces" had established beachheads more than 40 miles apart, at the mouth of the Orne River and north of Carentan, and a DNB radiocast said American troops, steadily being reinforced, were engaged near St. Mère Eglise, between Carentan and Cherbourg near the Peninsula's tip.

DNB said the Allied bridgehead at the Orne River was about 21 miles wide and six miles deep at points, but declared a thrust to seize the town of Caen, nine miles inland, had been repulsed. There were consistent reports of heavy fighting at Caen.

Berlin also reported heavy fighting at Bayeux between the Orne and Carentan.

Headquarters has cautioned that strong Nazi counterthrusts may be expected.

Confusion Spread Behind Nazi Lines

Berlin Radio clearly indicated the air-borne assaults were spreading great confusion behind German lines, and said the Nazis had been duped by parachuting sacks of straw loaded with explosives that blew up when they touched the ground.

"Satisfactory progress" is being made in the invasion continuing under thundering blows by great sea and sky fleets, Supreme Headquarters announced, and cautious officers described the tricky air-borne operations as "a complete success."

Great bomber fleets droned out to blast Nazi defenses and troops, possibly in strength equalling or surpassing the stupendous total of 13,000 sorties June 6.

Mitchell pilots reported a great ring of fires at Lisieux, south of Le Havre, and a sinister glow over Caen, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill had reported fighting in the streets. Caen is nine miles inland.

It was disclosed that more than 900 of the Ninth Air Force's C-47 troop transports and gliders were used in the opening invasion thrust, forming a train nine planes wide and 200 miles long.

Berlin dispatches to Stockholm said six Allied air-borne divisions totaling 25,000 men had been landed since the morning of June 6.

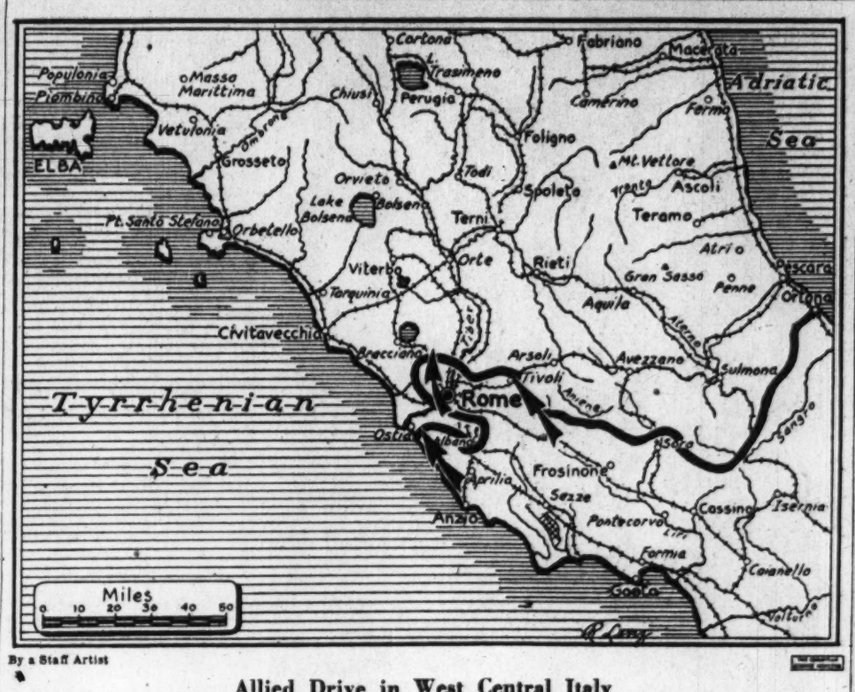
Headquarters still did not identify initial objectives of the American, British and Canadian infantrymen and air-borne troops.

The weather, a source of anxiety for Allied officers, has shown considerable improvement, but landings are still difficult for the troops.

Air Over France:

Germans Put Up Weak Defense

Late in the afternoon of June 6 the Nazis produced their first substantial fighter opposition to Allied air attacks.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Drive in West Central Italy

Arrows indicate main points at which General Alexander's forces are pushing ahead in Italy

On their fourth raid of the day, at twilight, over 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which attacked railways, communications, and bridges in the general battle area, met sharply increased resistance and shot down 26 enemy fighters which attempted to interfere with them. Seventeen Allied fighters failed to return.

Furthermore, 12 German ME-88's, unescorted, delivered a surprise attack out of the clouds on our beach forces, but Spitfires on patrol intercepted them and shot down four, chasing the others away.

This increasing Nazi resistance in the air was described in an Allied communiqué, which also announced that "Allied forces continued landings on the northern coast of France throughout yesterday and satisfactory progress was made."

Aerial Sorties:

Allied Planes Hit Invasion Defenses

Driven down by unfavorable weather and a determination to put bombs where they will count most, almost all types of Allied aircraft operated over North France at lower levels than usual. Almost total lack of opposition in the air made these tactics possible, although danger from antiaircraft fire increased considerably.

The measure of the almost incredibly weak opposition from the German Air Force was reflected in the loss of 13 British heavy bombers, 1 American heavy bomber, and 17 Allied fighters. As resistance in the air began to increase slowly June 6, 53 enemy planes were destroyed.

The United States Army 9th Air Force—now probably the largest in the world and essentially a tactical unit—flew more than 4,800 sorties from dawn June 6 to dawn June 7. More than 4,300 sorties were flown by heavy bombers and fighters of the United States Army 8th Air Force.

The Allies maintained constant fighter patrol over a 60-mile square of France, with Le Havre approximating at its northeast corner. At least 200 fighters were protecting it every minute, and enemy planes which attempted to penetrate it were virtually condemned to annihilation.

First enemy air attack on the beachhead was made by 12 JU-88's, which attempted a surprise raid under low clouds. Spitfires knocked down four and the Nazis retreated without causing any damage.

Medium Marauders and light Havocs of the 9th Air Force flew five major operations June 6 and released more than 1,600 tons of bombs in the greatest tactical operation in history.

The losses were 5 Havocs and 3 Marauders.

After dark, 9th Air Force bombers attacked two types of targets—gun posts and communication lines close to the fighting zones, and railway yards behind German lines at Amiens and between Amiens and Paris.

The Havocs encountered heavy opposition from German ground defenses as they swept low to bomb their targets.

The first glider to land June 6 on enemy-held territory, The Fighting Falcon, was purchased with $20,000 in War Bonds subscribed by Greenville, Mich., students. Lieut. Col. Mike Murphy, veteran stunt flier from Lafayette, Ind., piloted the glider. Lieut. William May of Cairo, Ill., was co-pilot.

Italy:

Fifth Army Pushes North of Rome

Fifth Army infantrymen, chasing Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's fleeing German Army, have punched their way 10 miles north of Rome to a point only five miles short of the Lake of Bracchiano, it was announced.

Another column has driven at least 10 miles northwest of the Italian capital after crossing the Tiber and still is forging steadily ahead behind enemy rear guards.

Patrols probing west from Rome reached points three to five miles from the sea and nearly a dozen miles north of the Tiber's mouth.

Only spotty resistance was being encountered by the Fifth Army forces but the Eighth Army was engaged in brisk battles with strong German delaying forces in the mountainous sectors east of the Capital.

New Zealand troops captured Balsorano, about six miles north of Sora, in their advance up Highway 32 toward Avezzano.

It's a Nice Suit, Montgomery Says

By the Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 (AP)—Gen Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has a couple of new gifts from Americans with whom, he said, "I always get along well."

They are a battledress "straight from New York and the finest suit I ever had" and a watch—"a good one, it keeps time."

Biak Island:

Allies Nearing Mokmer Airfield

Japan's crippled air arm attacked as Americans drew slowly nearer the stubbornly defended airfield in the Schouten Islands, but the assault from the enemy's few remaining fighter bases in the Dutch New Guinea area was unsuccessful, a headquarters communiqué disclosed.

Nipponese planes twice attacked Allied positions while an American column drove toward cliffs overlooking Mokmer air strip and two neighboring landing fields on Biak. The raids were ineffective.

One column pushing along inland ridges reached positions a mile and a half from Mokmer. A parallel coastal force met heavy enemy resistance northwest of Ibdi Village, five miles from the field, and failed to advance.

Russia:

Red Army Ready For Big Offensive

Russia is prepared to throw the great weight of the Red Army into the growing offensive against Germany, Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said.

"A strong, mounting attack of all the armies of the United Nations will be fully developed," Red Star said.

The great armies which at Teheran gave solemn promises not to make a separate peace are beginning to move forward for a meeting in Berlin, the newspaper added.

A slackening of German attacks in the eight-day battle near the Romanian city of Iasi was reported by Moscow.

Ready and waiting to lend support to any new offensive are bombers and fighters of the United States Army Air Forces now based in Russia. Striking out from these bases June 6 for the first time, American heavy bombers supported by both American and Soviet fighters attacked a German airport at the Romanian city of Galati, at the mouth of the Danube River.

In the fighting northwest and north of Iasi, the Germans "brought into battle considerably smaller forces of tanks and infantry," said a radiocast Russian communiqué.

China:

Japanese Reported At Gates of Changsha

Japanese troops were reported to have reached the outskirts of Changsha, their major goal in the renewed offensive in Hunan Province.

Previous dispatches told of stubborn resistance by the Chinese against the Japanese drive on the city, a bar against enemy control of the Hankow-Canton railroad.

Six Japanese columns had been reported pushing southward against the thrice-ravaged city.

Earlier, a Chinese communiqué said that in continued attacks along the Salween front in Yunnan Province, the Chinese forced the Japanese out of Chiaotou, and that Chinese troops reached Chiangtso and Watien in the drive toward Shweli River Valley.

Watien is an important Japanese base about seven miles below Chiaotou, where Japanese have occupied fortified positions in the hills south and southwest of the town, the announcement said.

Greece:

Ankara Reports Allied Landings

Wholly unconfirmed reports of an Allied landing in Greece came from Ankara, Turkey.

Direct Turkish advices located the reported landing in the Peloponnesus, that part of Greece south of the Isthmus of Corinth, and the United Nations Radio at Algiers, Algeria, said Berlin had radiocast an Ankara report placing it more specifically at Patras on the northwest coast.

Edith Gaylord Heads Women's Press Unit

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Edith K. Gaylord of the Associated Press Washington Staff was elected President of the Women's National Press Club in an uncontested election last night and will serve the organization during its 25th anniversary. She succeeds Elisabeth May Craig, correspondent for a group of Maine papers. She is the daughter of E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times, Oklahoma City, where she began her newspaper career.

She joined the Associated Press staff in New York City in 1942 and was transferred to Washington about a year and a half ago. She reports Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference, women's interests, and war agencies. In 1943 she traveled cross-country with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, reporting her tour in this country. Miss Gaylord is also Secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association.

Other officers elected: First Vice-President, Virginia Manning, public relations, United States Treasury; Second Vice-President, Mary Haworth of the Washington Post; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Y. White of the Red Cross public relations; Recording Secretary, Rosamond Cole Mowrer of Life Magazine; and Treasurer, Marion Wade Doyle of the Washington Star.

Three Girls Better Prewar Work of 46

DETROIT, June 7 (AP)—Martin M. Holben, of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., told members of the Society of Automotive Engineers last night that three girls and a machine now produce aircraft engine cylinder head assemblies faster than 46 machines and mechanics of prewar days. One war-developed machine, Mr. Holben said, performs 70 per cent of all required operations on cylinder heads, which now are produced at the rate of one every 45 seconds by girls trained only three days.

He also outlined the use of 40-spindle machines that drill attaching holes in cylinder barrel flanges in one sixth the time previously required.

Development and wartime service of a diesel engine fuel injector, made to handle fuel injection under pressures up to 50,000 pounds per square inch, were described by C. W. Truxell, Jr., Chief Engineer of the Diesel Equipment Division, General Motors Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Invasion of a Continent Heard For First Time by Britons

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—The British public last night for the first time in history overheard the invasion of a continent.

After listening to King George VI make a broadcast appeal for continuous prayer throughout the present crisis, they heard paratroopers of the Allied Expeditionary Force getting into their machines before setting out for France in the last darkness of night, and heard the sound of aircraft rising into the sky.

These incidents were recordings made 24 hours previously, and were transmitted in a new BBC feature, "War Review," which is now to follow the 9 o'clock news bulletin every evening for the time being.

Halted for King's Address

BBC has taken the opening of the second front with typical sangfroid. Throughout yesterday, except for a break in the middle of the morning to transmit a speech by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the British main home radio program went on the normal course uninterrupted until the King's address. The program for the Forces, however, has an hourly news bulletin.

Somewhat lengthened news services after the King's speech necessitated slight modification in ordinary arrangements, which, however, were soon resumed, and are now proceeding strictly according to BBC's usual plan.

The main concession to public interest in the progress of invasion lies in the inauguration, at 5 minutes before 6 this morning, of an entire new program called the "Allied Expeditionary Forces Program."

Home Contact Given

It consists of extracts from ordinary British, and special Canadian and American broadcasting services. This is designed to keep invading personnel in touch with developments in their homes.

The calmness of BBC's reaction to sensational war changes reflects the attitude of the nation as a whole, which is far more conscious of the gravity and seriousness of the issues now being fought out a few miles from here than to be superficially excited by the moment-to-moment news.

The roads around London are emptier and quieter than they have been for months; an endless stream of lorries, tanks, jeeps and ambulances which have made roads running southward miniature infernos for a long time past, seems at last to have dried up.

Outmoded Information

Drivers of the last convoys hurtling toward the coast see scrawled on the north side of tank traps which were installed in Britain four years ago this now outmoded information, "Landings in France. Up the Army!" In Cambridge people have chalked on walls, "God Bless America."

BBC's principal achievement in covering the second front to date consists in getting a man who was twice washed into the sea in the first few hours of operations to broadcast a recording of his experiences. This is the well-known radio commentator, Mr. Howard Marshall, whose voice is familiar all over the world as announcer on the program in which the King speaks every Christmas afternoon.

Another BBC commentator, Mr. Guy Byam, jumped with paratroopers yesterday morning somewhere in France, and hasn't since been heard of.

Roosevelt Praises Record of Nurses

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt said June 6 "every American citizen can take pride" in the record of the 60,000 Army and Navy nurses.

The Chief Executive, in a message to more than 3,000 members of the American Nursing Association, National League of Nursing Education and National Organization for Public Health Nursing attending a biennial national nursing convention, declared:

"One of the most necessary things to keep up the morale of our fighting men is the knowledge that competent nursing care is always at hand for those injured in battle. The record made by the 60,000 nurses who are serving with the Army and Navy is one in which every American citizen can take pride."

The President's message was read by Maj. Julia C. Stimson, retired, American Nurses' Association President and Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps in France during World War I.

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Chautauqua Opens July 2; Many Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 7—The Chautauqua calendar for the seventy-first season beginning July 2 will feature more than 70 events and personalities in the field of music and public life who never before appeared there, the Board of Trustees announced.

First special event of the eight-week program of education, music, and religion will be on Aviation Day, July 8, presenting exhibits of aircraft, model airplanes, charts, and demonstrations in co-operation with American Air Lines, Bell Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, and Grumman.

Time magazine will show the evolution of a Time news story on July 21, when Eric Hodgins, General Manager; Francis DeWitt Pratt, Circulation Manager, and a group of Time correspondents from the battle fronts will be featured.

The story of radio is scheduled for July 28, with the Blue Network presenting leading radio commentators and performers who will tell of special phases of radio work. Demonstrations of television and FM broadcasting are to be included in the day's events.

Other events include the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the centenary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a special program by the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Among those to be featured here for the first time are Conrad Thibault, radio baritone; Teresita Osta, South American dancer; Paul Manship, American sculptor; Donald Slesinger, director, American Film Center; Louis Untermeyer, poet; and Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information in the Philippine cabinet of President Manuel Quezon.

Baruch Out of Postwar Unit; Reconversion Plan Stalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Bernard M. Baruch's unit of the Office of War Mobilization, technically known as the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, which on Feb. 15 got out a detailed blueprint on reconversion plans for American industry, is being disbanded.

In some quarters the closing of this unit of James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization is being interpreted as disclosing a rift between the Administration and Mr. Baruch, with the latter resigning his post in protest to delays in adoption of reconversion plans.

However, both Mr. Byrnes' office and the headquarters for Mr. Baruch's unit of the OWM point out that Mr. Baruch is continuing as special adviser to OWM Director Byrnes and that the unit's work is being wound up in the logical order of events.

Four-Month Interim

It is not denied, however, that Mr. Baruch must feel a certain disappointment in the failure of the Government to provide in the four months' interim since his report a legally constituted method for closing war contracts and reconverting industry.

This writer has a letter from Mr. Baruch written last March in which he even at that early date hoped for "speedy acceptance by Washington of the full list of [his] recommendations." It also is recalled that at the time of the publication of Mr. Baruch's report, elder statesmen, believing that speed was vital, pleaded for speedy action and recommended devices for the executive branch of the Government to get the ball rolling until Congress could write legislation giving statutory approval to reconversion programs.

If in March Mr. Baruch felt that speedy action was necessary, it well can be understood that in the intervening three months his disappointment at the failure of Congress to push industrial-conversion legislation could well have increased.

But authoritative sources here do not believe that Mr. Baruch, with the closing of his postwar-planning unit, is breaking with the Administration. His disappointment may be profound, but he has not succumbed to discouragement. It should be recalled that not long ago the President spent a restful four weeks at Mr. Baruch's South Carolina estate, Hobkaw Barony, and that some progress has been made.

Executive Branch Acts

Mr. Byrnes plans next week to appear before a Congressional committee and plead for legislative action. The Contract Termination bill already has passed the Senate and is awaiting House approval. While Congress still has to provide legislation for disposal of surplus war property, while Congress prepares to set up a mobilization and demobilization office, the Executive branch of the Government by Executive order has been getting the groundwork prepared.

John M. Hancock, who jointly with Mr. Baruch wrote the post-war-planning report, still is Chairman of the Joint Contract Termination Board, and while no longer serving with the unit being disbanded, continues to officiate in his other post.

There is no doubt ground for the belief expressed here that Messrs. Baruch and Hancock feel that the recent sit-in strike at the Brewster Aircraft plants could have been avoided if their plans for contract termination recommended four months ago had been adopted speedily. But Congress, it is suggested, and the nation may need just such examples as the Brewster case to awaken it adequately to the need for action, not talk.

Sweep of Sea Aided Allied D-Day Blow

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7 (AP)—Accumulation of tremendous force for the invasion of Europe "could not have occurred without the control of the Atlantic sea lanes" achieved by the American and British navies over the last two and a half years, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal declared today.

This control, he told the 104th graduating class of the United States Naval Academy in a prepared address, "was accomplished through constant and unremitting study of enemy tactics and through the most extraordinary co-ordination of surface vessels, land-lease aircraft and the baby flat-tops."

To illustrate the success attained in sweeping the enemy from the sea lanes, Mr. Forrestal disclosed that since Jan. 1, 1942, the American Navy has convoyed 7,400 vessels across the Atlantic with a loss of only 10.

"And in this list of casualties, there is not a single troop transport," he said.

Discussing the new striking power of America's "balanced fleet," the Secretary asserted that "unlike the Germans, we did not count on any single weapon, such as the submarine."

"The thinking which preceded the construction of the vast forces which we have at sea today rested on the concept that no one weapon or class or kind of vessel alone can win a war," he said.

"The American Navy long before the start of this war recognized the tremendous impact that the airplane would have on sea power. . . . the dive bomber, the torpedo plane, the co-ordinated use of the dive bomber with the torpedo plane—these were conceptions and developments of American naval tactics."

Referring to the letdown that sometimes turns apparent victory into defeat for sports competitors, Mr. Forrestal warned that failure to exert continued pressure "can be equally fatal in war."

"We have come a long way on the road to victory and we are on the eve of great and historic events," he said. "But the rhythm and tempo of victory which is ours now must not be lost, against neither the Japs nor the Germans. We can not afford for a moment to relax the iron pressure which we are applying with steady and inexorable power."

Nation Invokes Spiritual Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—D-Day brought a deeply religious atmosphere to all the halls of government here.

Both the Senate and the House, upon convening, stood in a moment of deep silence. Senators repeated with their Chaplain, the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, the 23d Psalm, after he had prayed:

"Upon our dear boys in this fearful baptism of fire, of whom we think today with special tenderness, lifting them up on the wings of our intercession as knights of Thy righteous will, and upon the hosts oppressed now at last to emerge from dark dungeons of thralldom, pour Thy enabling grace as together they strike the blow on the fair and storied land where the grapes of wrath are stored.

House Joins Prayer

"We pray today, this day of days, for our enemies with calloused hearts and warped minds and poisoned conceptions, 'Forgive them, they know not what they do.'"

In the House, members joined the Rev. James Shea Montgomery in the Lord's Prayer.

"We bring unto Thee our heroic sons and daughters of the battle lines who have surrendered their secret joys, their aspirations, and the blessings of the years . . . comfort them in the face of all adversaries as their swords of righteousness prevail," Dr. Montgomery prayed.

Many Attend Church

A prayer offered by Capt. Stanton W. Salisbury, Assistant Director of Navy Chaplains, went out over the Navy Department's public address system, as follows:

"O Lord God, high and mighty, who dost by Thy will in heaven and amongst the inhabitants of the earth stretch forth the shield of Thy most merciful protection over Thy servants and the armed forces in which they serve, lead and guide them evermore by the counsel of Thy goodness."

The President's prayer was read in many offices and hundreds of Government employees took time off, at White House suggestion, to go to their churches for worship.

Department of Agriculture employees gathered in the patio of their building at noon for prayer, led by Undersecretary Grover Hill. Commerce and Reconstruction Finance Corporation employees bowed their heads in a minute of silent prayer at noon and workers in other bureaus left their desks briefly to hear their chiefs spur them on to new devotion to duty.

Soldier Works on Furlough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—Private Lyman R. Grierson, Jr., of the 172d Combat Engineer Battalion spent six days of his furlough working in shipyards at Biloxi, Miss., where he was employed before entering the Army. He says he will do it again on his next furlough.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Applause Greets Eisenhower's Son At West Point Graduation Exercises

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—Solemn graduation ceremonies at the United States Military Academy here yesterday were interrupted by a tremendous burst of applause from D-Day conscious crowds as Cadet John Eisenhower, son of the invasion chief, received his diploma from Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Academy Superintendent.

Mr. Eisenhower, commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry, has been assigned to Fort Benning, Ga., for transition training.

Also among the graduates was Cadet Henry Beukema, future son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of United States invasion ground forces.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, speaker at the services, made no direct reference to the invasion. He told cadets of the responsibilities of being graduated at "this momentous time."

Of the 474 graduates, 171 received Air Corps wings. Each newly-commissioned officer will report for active duty in his respective branch of the service following a 10-day leave.

A welcome to the new officers from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, copies of which were distributed to each graduate with his diploma, said:

"Clearly and soberly recognizing the sternness of the tasks still ahead of us in this war, we face them calmly and with confidence because of our trust in divine providence and our faith in America and in her young leaders. . . .

"We know that you will measure up to the high standards and examples daily being set by your contemporaries from all walks of life, and who are now carrying on the work in which you will soon be engaged."

King Graduates

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7 (AP)—Midshipman Ernest John King, Jr., son of the Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, was among the men in the graduating class at the Naval Academy today.

Midshipman King, whose home is in Washington, attended the Coronado, Calif., High School, Randle's Preparatory School, and George Washington University, both in Washington.

He entered the Academy after competitive examination for an appointment by the President.

Brooklyn Doctors Face Discipline

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Disciplinary measures against approximately 250 Brooklyn doctors resulting from an investigation of charges of "kick-backs" in workmen's compensation cases were announced June 5 by Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi.

More than 1,000 Brooklyn doctors, accused of accepting rebates ranging from $1 to $1,127.25, were heard during the months-long investigation. Nine physicians' licenses to practice in workmen's compensation cases were revoked and licenses of 263 others were suspended. Official reprimands were issued to 72 doctors.

Commissioner Corsi exonerated 10 physicians, found no cause for action against 70 others, scheduled further hearings for 302, and filed charges against 343 now in the armed services.

All charges resulted from disclosures in the Moreland Act inquiry into the administration of workmen's compensation.

Mighty Sailing Midget

The Mayflower was only 100 feet long, and 20 to 25 feet wide.

Congress 'Digs Up' G. I. Shoe Fertilizer

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—An assertion by Representative Calvin Johnson (R) of Illinois, that well-heeled and soled Army shoes were being ground up by the carload for use as fertilizer enlivened House debate June 3 on the Lend-Lease-United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation bill.

Holding aloft a pair of G. I. shoes with glistening soles, the Illinoisan said he was informed they had been shipped to a fertilizing plant in his district which he identified as the Smith-Rowland Fertilizing Company, near Granite City, Ill.

Later, the War Department said that the International Shoe Company operates for the Army a shoe rebuilding plant at Hannibal, Mo. Shoes found unfit for salvage are sold to fertilizer companies.

Mr. Johnson said that instead of new funds being appropriated for shoes and clothing for residents of foreign countries retaken from the Axis, the Army well might turn over its unneeded shoes.

Ku Klux Klan Frees All Local Chapters

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7 (AP)—The hooded order, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has disbanded as a national organization, the Atlanta Journal reported in a copyrighted Sunday story.

The Imperial Wizard, J. A. Colescott, was quoted as saying the reason for disbandment had been approved by all members, and he added "I do not regard it as a subject for discussion outside the Klan."

Mr. Colescott told the Journal "This does not mean that the Klan is dead. We simply have released local chapters from all obligations, financial and otherwise, to the imperial headquarters."

Mr. Colescott became Imperial Wizard in 1938, succeeding Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, former Dallas, Texas, dentist who headed the order since 1922.

Decision to disband was reached at a secret Klonvocation (convention) held here April 23, Mr. Colescott said.

Presbyterians Propose Three Church Units Join

NEW CONCORD, Ohio, June 7 (AP)—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America voted unanimously June 3 to begin negotiations for a union with any or all of three other denominations: The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South with a membership of 20,000; the Presbyterian Church of the United States with a membership of 600,000, and the Reformed Church in the United States with a membership of 160,000.

The United Presbyterians, who have approximately 250,000 members, instructed their Church Relations Committee to begin negotiations with any of the denominations interested. The Assembly also voted to hold its 1945 meeting at Dayton, Ohio, and rejected a proposal that its presbyteries be polled on whether women should be ordained as ministers.

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Nazi Railways Stand Up Despite Constant Bombing

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For more than five months prior to yesterday's D-Day, tens of thousands of Allied planes hacked away almost incessantly at Hitler's communications.

All over Western and Central Europe freight yards, rail junctions, bridges, and locomotive sheds were hit. For months, locomotive works and rolling-stock factories were priority targets of Britain and Italy-based long-range raiders. Enemy supply and troop trains along the Channel and the North Sea coasts were machine-gunned and bombed day and night by swarms of fighters.

In Russia, the Nazis, in the first four months of the current year, had to abandon 45,000 freight cars and several hundred locomotives. An even greater number must have been destroyed or damaged.

In the Balkans, as well as in the occupied countries of Western Europe, saboteurs and guerrillas are striking relentlessly at the Nazi rail arm. During April, Belgian Patriots alone are reported to have destroyed 40 locomotives. On May 22 a London dispatch declared that more than 300 locomotives had been destroyed or damaged in a single day.

Reports Become Restrained

Yet, reports on the current railway situation in Germany and Occupied Europe emanating from official quarters in London and Washington have become far more restrained than in 1943 when it was customary to predict the imminent collapse of Nazi transportation.

In the Railway Gazette, British experts have stressed again and again that "the German railways will not break down physically." Early in February the same experts stated "there is nothing to show that essential traffic has been slowed down for more than three or four days by the direct consequence of bombing, or that repairs are being held up for lack of materials. Although the Reichsbahn is known to be extremely short of trained railway labor, it is probable that the efficiency of the repair gangs has been maintained at the expense of normal maintenance."

Six weeks later these British experts repeated their warning. The extraordinary resistance of the German railroads "does not mean that the continuance of heavy Allied bombing is not having a substantial effect on the German transport economy, but the disorganization of normal train working, the repair of tracks and installations, the rerouting of trains, the evacuation of bombed sites, and the handling of claims for goods lost, delayed, or destroyed in transit, have their major effect on the civilian population, and their repercussions on the German war effort are less direct and devastating than has been supposed in some quarters."

This British view confirms the estimates published on several instances in The Christian Science Monitor. It is generally admitted today that the recuperative power of the enemy's railroads is immense.

The German railroads claim in their latest annual report that their traffic in 1943 was greater than in 1942; their income from freight and passenger transportation has risen by 20.4 per cent as compared with the previous year, while rail fares and rates remained unchanged. The German railroads, according to this report, "always have been in a position to cope successfully with the situation." The only sign of Allied bombing is the huge increase of the cost of maintenance and the substantial amount put aside for depreciation.

There is evidence, according to British observers, that the Reich's ambitious rolling-stock building program has been practically fulfilled. Some 6,000 locomotives and well over 100,000 freight cars are believed to have been turned out in the past two years. The Class I railroads of the United States have put only 773 new locomotives into service in 1943.

Although American and German locomotives should not be compared numerically, since the former are twice and three times as heavy and powerful as the engines used on European tracks, the introduction of mass-production methods in the vastly expanded factories of Austria, Hungary, and the mighty industrial stronghold of Upper Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia is a momentous achievement.

During the first three months of this year Allied raiders were reported to have destroyed around three hundred locomotives a month. Lately this figure seems to have been almost doubled. Considering, however, that the Germans by the end of 1943 had taken almost 8,000 of the best and heaviest units from France alone, that their annual production was 4,000 and that their lines of communications have been shortened by almost 20,000 track miles in Eastern Europe and in Italy, the enemy is not yet confronted with an actual lack of rolling stock.

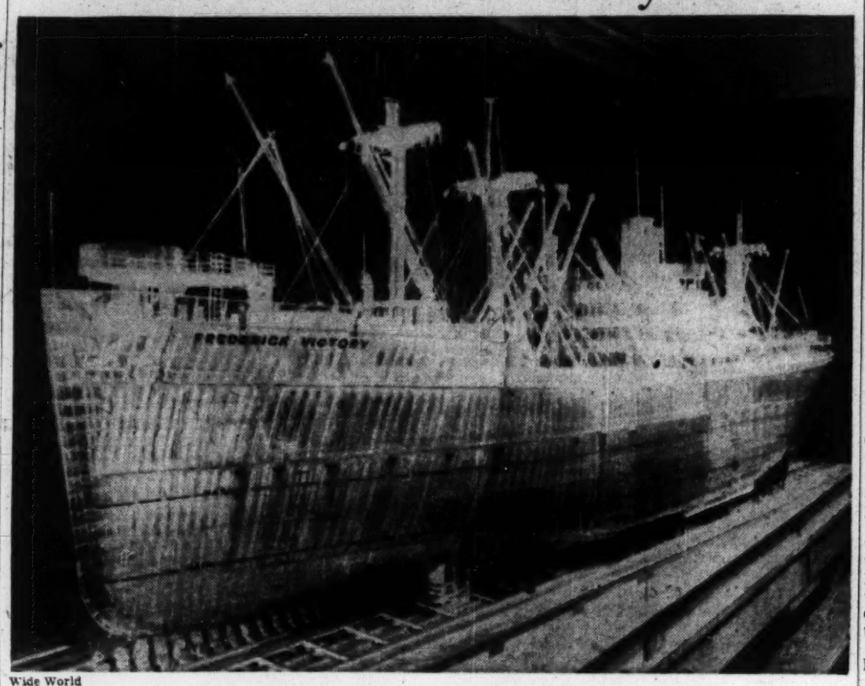
There are, on the other hand, indications that the general disorganization resulting from continued heavy raids, carried out simultaneously on interdependent traffic centers, has seriously upset German transportation plans. Car loading in France has deteriorated by almost one third, timetables have been thrown out of gear everywhere, rational methods of handling, dispatching and loading, designed to accelerate the turn around of rolling stock and to improve the efficiency of operations, are inapplicable in a state of emergency.

In the Berlin area conditions are so strained that the River Spree, which for years had been discarded as a transportation route, once again carries heavy traffic. On Jan. 10 the German railroads issued an order, immediately effective, that all German, French, and Belgian freight cars henceforth could be loaded two tons in excess of capacity. Since a similar overload had been introduced already in 1943 and the old capacity figures had been painted over and replaced by the new capacity limit, the new instructions may mean that Germany, now engaged in its greatest test, is determined to load its cars, if necessary, to the breaking point. In Southeastern Europe, where some of the most important supply lines have been cut, where tracks are scarce, and the roadbed is unsuited for heavy traffic, the German colossus already limps.

Nature, too, has aided the Allies. The water level in the upper Rhine and in many other waterways is at its lowest point for 20 years. Instead of relieving German rail transportation, the Rhine, its tributaries and canals, next to the Great Lakes the world's greatest inland water traffic system, must be supplemented by the railroads.

There can be no doubt that Germany, in the long run, has lost the battle of transportation on the Continent just as it lost its battle in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, but the Nazis still have reserves and will use all their ingenuity to overcome the damage of strategic bombing.

Plastic Forerunner of Victory Fleet



Wide World

Transparent Model Guides Shipbuilders

Complete except for engine and as transparent as a goldfish bowl, a plastic model of a Victory ship is being used for production development and as a "schoolship" at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard in Baltimore, Md. The yard this month is starting work on its first Victory ship—the Frederick Victory. For five months workmen have been building the 18-foot-scale model, cutting cellulose acetate just as will be done with steel when work starts on the new vessels. Shown here is the finished plastic model.

Liberation of Rome Acclaimed by Stalin

By the Associated Press

London, June 7

Prime Minister Winston Churchill received yesterday this congratulatory message from Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia on the Allied liberation of Rome:

"I congratulate you on the great victory of the Allied Anglo-American forces in the taking of Rome. This news has been greeted in the Soviet Union with great satisfaction."

Eisenhower: He Trained To Smash Nazis

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP) — Almost three years ago a then obscure Army officer said American troops were being taught to stand up and fight with weapons designed to knock out everything the Germans have to offer, and added:

"One day, watch and see! We'll do it."

And today, that officer — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—has risen from the rank of lieutenant colonel to a four-star general and is carrying an echo through continental Europe.

It was in August, 1941, that deep in Louisiana's pine woods, General Eisenhower told the writer the German forces never had met their equal, never been sorely pressed, but that the day would come when democracies would field armies sufficient to rout Hitler's cohorts.

At that time, as Chief of Staff of the Third Army in training for just such an all-out attack against the Axis as has now been undertaken, he strongly resented the popular idea that the German "blitzkrieg" was well nigh invincible.

"Why, Hitler never has faced any real opposition," the sharp-eyed officer said. "He has had his own way overrunning France and the low countries and all Europe." This was before the Germans had collided with Russia.

"His tanks never have met up against any defenses designed to stop them," General Eisenhower continued. "We are teaching American troops to stand up and fight, with weapons designed to knock out everything the Germans have to offer, and one day, watch and see! We'll do it."

At the maneuvers then, higher officers had referred the writer to General Eisenhower for the answers to questions of what our own Army was cooking up as an antidote for "blitzkrieg." He had lately returned from the Philippines where he helped Gen. Douglas MacArthur set up the defenses which later gave the Japanese such stubborn resistance.

Pigeon Message Told of Landing Of Assault Unit

WITH AIR BEACHHEAD FORCES (Reuter)—A pigeon safely carried to Britain one of the first messages from the Channel.

The bird was released by Montague Taylor, a Reuter correspondent, almost within sight of the German beaches.

This is what the message said: "We are just 20 miles or so off the beaches. The first assault troop landed at 7:50 a. m.

"A signal says there has been no interference from enemy guns firing on the beachs. Passage uneventful, steaming steadily on."

Pigeons were also used to carry the first Reuter message just over 100 years ago.

New Clothes Linked To Use of Old Ones

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—William Y. Elliott of the War Production Board, said civilians may have bobby pins and small hardware items after the fall of Germany but if they want more good quality low-cost essential clothing they should collect old clothes for foreign-relief programs.

Mr. Elliott said the current effort is to line up output of essential civilian needs in the face of conflicting military demands.

He said the Foreign Economic Administration should meet relief programs abroad by collecting old clothes for export instead of shipping new goods. He reported that FEA obtained and exported some denims and chambrays—unavailable to civilians here—and would have taken more if the Navy had not "beat them too it."

Tennessee Convention Cut

JACKSON, Tenn., June 7 (AP)—On hearing of the invasion of Europe, delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor interrupted addresses by labor and governmental leaders to vote unanimously for closing the session a day earlier in order to return to their war jobs. The convention closed yesterday instead of today.

Nazi Defense: Analysis Of Armed Forces

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7—Just how much power—land, sea, and air—can Hitler throw against the Allied invaders of Western France?

In war the strength and dispositions of the enemy can only be based on information received from the air, from ground patrols, and from secret agents. In other words, it is largely guesswork.

Nevertheless, I shall try to tabulate very briefly the approximate German layout, realizing, however, that last-minute changes to meet the course of events in Italy may have made the information only partially accurate.

The German Navy started the war with an agreed quota of one third of the strength of the Royal Navy; except in submarines in which building parity was accepted. The position today is that the Germans have not got one single capital ship capable of leaving port.

U-Boats on the Decline

They possess two eleven-inch, two eight-inch, and three [or perhaps four] six-inch gun cruisers; and, of course, a considerable number of smaller surface craft, ranging from destroyers to E-boats.

Their submarine strength is on the decline, owing to the bombing of the factories which build the parts from which they are made, the destruction of the ports from which they are launched, and actual sinkings at sea.

The greater portion of the German Navy is on the western seaboard of Europe where we should expect to find it; although there are, of course, some warships in the Baltic and may be a few still left in the Black Sea.

Land Forces Estimated

To review the layout of Hitler's land forces I will start at the point where all our eyes are now focused and the Low Countries.

There are about 50 divisions in this area—including Panzers and Panzer Granadiers. The average proportion of Panzer divisions to ordinary divisions is about one to ten; but the prorotion of armor is much higher in the west then on any other sector.

Traveling clockwise, we next come to five divisions in Denmark, 12 in Norway and seven in Finland; but there is very little armor in Scandinavia as one would expect from the nature of the terrain.

Russia and Balkans

In Russia [which is of course the longest land front] there are 195—although many of these can only be divisions in name after the mauling they have had during the winter and spring fighting in the Ukraine.

Here we find that the proportion of armor is much higher than in Scandinavia, but not nearly as high as in France and the Low Countries.

In the east horses are far more in evidence, and the fighting generally is more akin to that at the end of World War I in 1918.

Passing on we come to the Balkans where Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and other Partisans occupy the attention of no less than 25 German divisions, while a little farther on Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, having kept 25 divisions tied down for so long in Italy, has now succeeded in badly mauling 19 of them in his glorious and successful fight for Rome.

Power in the Air

So much for Hitlers' land forces.

Accurate details of the air are more difficult to assess as it is so easy to move air forces quickly from one locality to another.

We know, however, that four fifths of German fighter strength has been concentrated in the west, although it has been difficult to tempt them into the air.

Yesterday there were reports of 1,700 enemy fighters taking the air against the machines of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force as it covers the first waves of the armies of liberation.

Thus is the scene set on the German side as the greatest amphibious operation of all time is launched against Hitler's Western Wall.

1917 'Relic' Flies To Detroit Air Meet

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force test pilot and his wife landed here June 5 before starting the last lap of a flight in a 27-year-old De Havilland biplane to the Detroit Army Air Meet.

Flight Officer and Mrs. A. K. Miller of Montclair, N. J., climbed out of their two-seated flying relic at Cleveland Municipal Airport, and patted the sides of the D. H. 4, one of three 1917 models still in existence. The Flight Officer said the other planes are at Dayton, Ohio, and Hollywood, Calif.

The airplane, powered by a Liberty engine, carried its owners here from Flagtown, N. J., via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Flight Officer Miller, who wears the Air Force Cross, tests aircraft at Toronto, for the RCAF.

Loan Drive to Get Boost By Bicyclists in Midwest

CHICAGO (AP)—Fifty of the volunteer workers in suburban Glencoe's Fifth War Loan campaign, with co-operation from sons and daughters, will ride bicycles to make their calls on householders.

Two of the workers, John C. Harkness and Edward N. Myers, will campaign together—they have resurrected a tandem bike.

American Relief for Italy Allowed Part of War Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — To give Italian-Americans and others a chance to aid their homeland and still not interfere with the forthcoming War Loan Drive, the President's War Relief Control Board has authorized American Relief for Italy, Inc., headed by Myron C. Taylor, to spend $1,600,000 out of the National War Fund in the next three months.

The "go" signal given Mr. Taylor's group brings to an end a bitter controversy among Italian-Americans in this country over private relief to Italy. Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York, on June 3 charged the War Relief Control Board of aiding the Communists in Italy by failing to license the American Committee for Italian Relief.

Announcing the release of funds to American Relief for Italy, Inc., Joseph E. Davies, Board Chairman, said every effort had been made to steer between all political and religious factions in Italy. The Board's purpose, he said, "was to eliminate factional disputes among organizations interested in aiding Italy and to assure every American citizen contributing to Italian relief that the relief program would be impressed with the character of its American origin and interest and administered solely as an impartial, nonpartisan and nonpolitical humanitarian effort."

The private funds, admittedly an emotional outlet, will supplement those expended by the Allied Military Government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

By transferring funds from the National War Fund to the new relief organization, the Board will allow the latter time to stage its own campaign for funds at leisure. These funds will be turned back into the National War Fund.

This same pattern will probably be followed when there is need to collect private funds for Belgium, Holland, and other liberated countries, Mr. Davies indicated.

Named as trustees of American Relief for Italy, Inc., are Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Angelo Patri, educator; Don Ameche, movie star, and Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring of the War Department.

The War Department will control all purchase and transportation.

Vital D-Day Jobs Done by Women

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—American and British women took D-Day in high stride yesterday, carrying on with the vital work they had been doing for many months—only more so.

For the Wacs in the transportation and engineering sections the invasion hour culminated weeks of working 12 to 18 hours a day, seven days a week, helping to assure that everything would move in the right place when the moment for invasion came.

Air Force Wacs manned teleprinters transmitting orders for fighter or bomber missions. Fourteen were on duty all Monday night at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Red Cross clubmobile girls served doughnuts to departing fighting men.

Nine British ATS signal operators were on duty at SHAEF and started D-Day's electrifying first communiqué around the world.

Wrens mended invasion barges, handled most of the communications and did all the secretarial work at shore stations.

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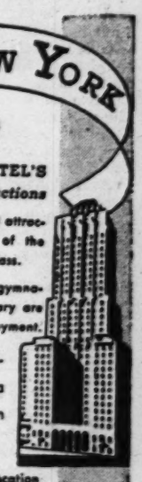

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Hitler Takes Over Command Of Axis Anti-Invasion Forces

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Supreme command of the Axis anti-invasion forces has been taken by Adolf Hitler himself.

He is surrounded by a galaxy of gold-bedecked generals, led by General Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

Marshal von Rundstedt was born in much-bombed Aschersleben in 1875 and has spent 42 years in the Wehrmacht.

He is considered an able tactician who lived up to his reputation in both the Polish and the French campaigns. After brilliant initial successes in Russia, such as the conquest of Kiev, his army, like those of his fellow commanders, was stopped by the Russians. Together with Field Marshals Von Bock and Von Leeb he was relieved of his command in the winter of 1941. The following April, however, he made his reappearance as chief of the anti-invasion forces in France.

Marshal von Rundstedt is the embodiment of the Prussian Junker general. In the first years of Hitler's chancellorship he was widely regarded as the man who had the best chance to overthrow the Nazi regime. There is some circumstantial evidence to the effect that he took part in a conspiracy against Hitler in 1935 but withdrew shortly before the date set for the coup d'état.

Although it must be suspected that Marshal von Rundstedt even betrayed his fellow-conspirators he is still considered the best candidate for the post of a German Marshal Badoglio. Whatever his secret plans and views, he did not allow them to deter him from fortifying the French, Belgian, and Dutch coastal areas to the fullest.

He is assisted by the Generals Otto von Stülpnagel and Von Beulenburg-Wehrfeldt in France, Alexander von Falkenhausen in Belgium, and Friedrich Christiansen in the Netherlands.

Rommel Is Field General

Field commander of the German armies in the West is General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

His African tan and fame may have faded, but the Führer's confidence in him appears to be unshaken. Neither is there any reason to assume that his reputation with the masses, soldiers as well as civilians, has decreased.

Contrary to the current legend, Marshal Rommel is a professional soldier who entered the army at the age of 18, in 1910, and never left it. His association with the Nazi Party dates from 1937 when he was appointed liaison officer between the Army and the SA. To all outward appearances he is in full agreement with Nazi ideology. As a South German of middle-class origin he is unhampered by the "Junkers" tradition. As a "trouper" he has kept aloof from indoctrination with the orthodox views of the German General Staff.

Field Marshal Rommel is a dashing and energetic leader. He combines personal courage with thoroughness and a good measure of imagination. Yet his claim to the title of a military mastermind is questionable. His greatest achievement was the carrying out of a 1,430-mile retreat in 158 days in North Africa. Though a brilliant feat in itself, it ended with the loss of a continent and an entire army. To salvage at least Marshal Rommel's reputation from the disaster, Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared in May, 1943, that "ill-health" had forced the Field Marshal to leave Africa before the decisive battle of El Alamein.

Blaskowitz Directs Defense

The defense of the German Atlantic Wall is being directed by Field Marshal Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz.

Marshal Blaskowitz is the least-known of the Nazi anti-invasion leaders. His position, like that of Marshal Rommel, is the result of his work in this war.

He was named a Colonel General in October, 1939, and waited five years for his promotion to Field Marshal.

Born in Baden in 1884, Marshal Blaskowitz fought in the last war without especial distinction. He was first a divisional, then a corps commander as the German Army expanded under Hitler. He commanded the German Eighth Army in 1940. After the defeat of France his ability as an organizer earned him the post of commander in chief of the eastern military district in Poland where he helped plan and organize the German invasion of Russia.

In 1942, he fought with distinction and considerable success as commander of the German First Army in Russia, but early in 1943 he relinquished his command in one of the periodic shakeups that have accompanied German disasters on the Eastern Front.

In the same year he took command of an Army in France under Marshal von Rundstedt.

Gen. Hermann von Hannecken is military commander in Denmark, and the security of Norway is entrusted to Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst.

The defense of the German-controlled part of Italy lies in the hands of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. Like Marshal Rommel, he is a South German of middle-class origin. He entered the Army at the age of 19 in 1904. Originally he was an artillery officer, but after the last war he concentrated his attention on the Air Force and developed the principles of air-ground co-operation which were to pay Hitler high dividends in Poland, France and Yugoslavia. Field Marshal Kesselring is reputedly the originator of the modern air raid. Both the air bombardment of Warsaw and Coventry are credited to him. He is not a member of the Nazi Party and is generally described as well-mannered and a good diplomat.

Shifted to Italy

Marshal Kesselring's war record is not overimpressive. During the second half of 1941 he commandeered the Luftwaffe at the Moscow-Kursk front, but as early as February, 1942, he was shifted to Italy.

He could not drive the RAF from Libya, nor destroy Malta, nor was he able later on to halt the Allied invasions of North Africa, Sicily and, finally, Southern Italy. His most recent failure in the defense of Rome will not enhance his prestige with the troops.

It has been said that no love is lost between Marshals Kesselring and Rommel. The former member of the general staff and head of the Air Ministry's economic division is reported to look upon Marshal Rommel as an upstart and "propaganda soldier." Yet it would be unwise to expect these personal jealousies to hamper Germany's military machine in decisive moments.

Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs is reported in command of the German Balkan forces.

Marshal von Weichs was born in Desau, in Northern Germany. He is an experienced leader who distinguished himself in the Polish, French, Yugoslav and Russian campaigns and was promoted to his present rank in January, 1943.

The defense of the Russian front is directed by Col. Gen. Walter Model, Southern Army Group, and Field Marshal Ernst Busch, Central Army Group, while the Baltic sector has been entrusted to Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann and the Finnish area to Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl.

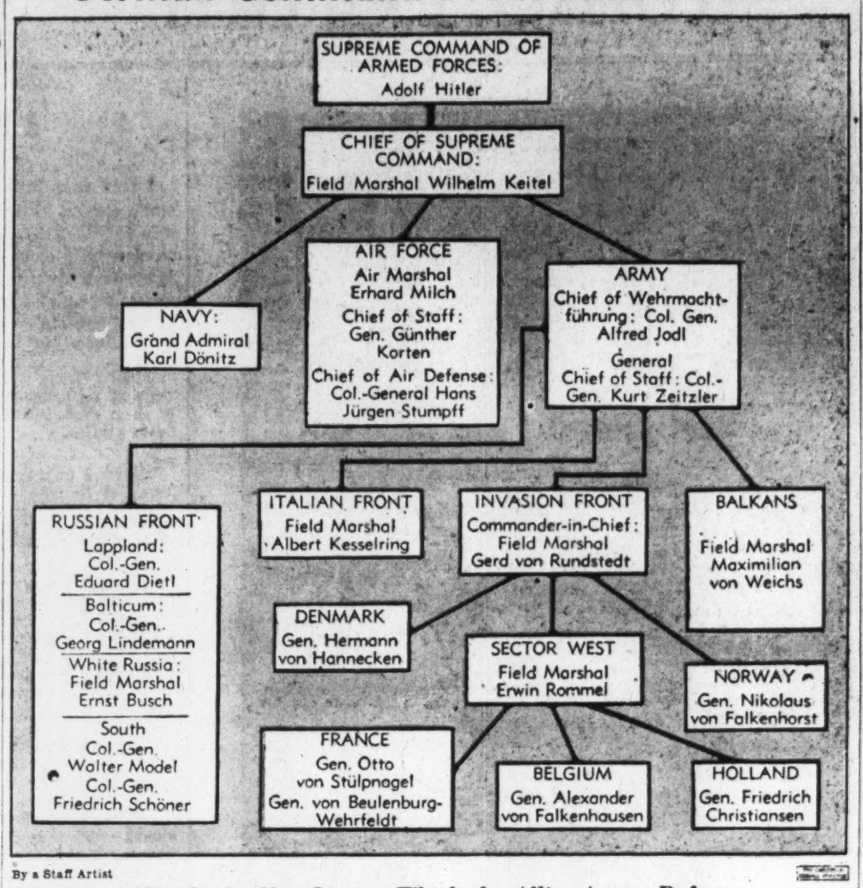
The some 25 divisions deployed between the Black Sea and the Carpathians are under command of Col. Gen. Friedrich Schöner.

All these generals, with the exception of Col. Gen. Dietl, are relatively new to their posts. They replaced the Field Marshals Fritz von Mannstein, Paul von Kleist, Georg von Küchler, and Günther von Kluge who were dismissed one after the other during recent months for their failure to halt the Russian winter and spring offensives.

Since the first serious setbacks in Russia, in the winter 1941-42, Hitler has dismissed a total of 55 generals, among them 6 field marshals, 3 colonel-generals and 26 four-star generals. The retired-list contains the names of Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, supreme commander from 1938 until December, 1941, Field Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Col. Gen. Franz Halder, former chief of the General Staff.

It would not be surprising to see some or all of these names reappear in High Command communiqués. However bitterly the 54 officers may feel about the way in which Hitler treated them and however violently they may scoff at his strategic blunders, they must be expected to accept another call. Since Hitler probably will make this call in the name of the "Fatherland," they must even be expected to exert their best abilities. And men like Field Marshal Fedor von Bock are by no means adversaries of mediocre stature.

German Command From Hitler Down


SUPREME COMMAND OF ARMED FORCES: Adolf Hitler
CHIEF OF SUPREME COMMAND: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel
NAVY: Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz
AIR FORCE Air Marshal Erhard Milch Chief of Staff: Gen. Günther Korten Chief of Air Defense: Col.-General Hans Jürgen Stumpff
ARMY Chief of Wehrmachtführung: Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl General Chief of Staff: Col.-Gen. Kurt Zeitzler
RUSSIAN FRONT Lappland: Col.-Gen. Eduard Dietl Balticum: Col.-Gen. Georg Lindemann White Russia: Field Marshal Ernst Busch South Col.-Gen. Walter Model Col.-Gen. Friedrich Schöner
ITALIAN FRONT Field Marshal Albert Kesselring
INVASION FRONT Commander-in-Chief: Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt
BALKANS Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs
DENMARK Gen. Hermann von Hannecken
SECTOR WEST Field Marshal Erwin Rommel
NORWAY Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst
FRANCE Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel Gen. von Beulenburg-Wehrfeldt
BELGIUM Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen
HOLLAND Gen. Friedrich Christiansen

By a Staff Artist

This Is the Nazi Lineup Which the Allies Are to Defeat

Invasion Troops Given Money

By W. R. Higginbotham

Representing the Combined American Press—Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD A UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TRANSPORT, June 7 — American invasion troops were made ready financially for the assault on France with a pay day in franc notes, some dated in 1944 and bearing the authority of the Bank of France.

The notes were issued in four denominations—five, 50, 100, and 500 francs. They were based on an exchange rate of two cents American per franc, making the largest worth $10 and the smallest equal to about a dime.

The smallest note, about three by two inches in size, bore the printed notation "Serie de 1944" and "Emis en France" (issued in France) on one side and on the other the tricolor with the motto of the French Republic, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

Of the four, only the large 500-franc note was exactly like its prewar French equivalent. It bore the date of 1939 and was about four by nine inches.

Each note carried a warning against counterfeiting.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 (Reuter)—American troops taking part in the invasion of Europe had 200 francs each to spend.

Note Design Hit

LONDON, June 7 (Reuter)—The Manchester Guardian in an editorial on "French Money," says that "large amounts of special French franc notes have been printed in America for the use of the invasion armies and the words 'Republique Française' have been omitted from the design. It was decided on the highest American authority after long discussion.

"The French resent it, of course, and we cannot blame them. What did the high American authority expect France to become—a monarchy or the 49th State of the Union?

"The latest idea is to associate Gen. Charles de Gaulle with the proclamation of the Allied Military Commander by which these notes will have to be declared legal tender in liberated France. It is a delicate request which rough soldiers might easily bungle, but everything should turn out well when General de Gaulle gets here.

"He is expected to bring a small financial mission with him, and no doubt the inconveniences of the American incursion into monetary sovereignty will be overcome."

Stassen Group Opens Chicago Headquarters

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP) — The Stassen Presidential Committee, supporting Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen for the Republican Presidential nomination, opened convention headquarters yesterday in the Hotel Sherman.

John B. Quinn, who managed the Stassen primary campaign in Nebraska, was in charge. The quarters will be retained through the Party's national convention, which begins here June 26.

Honduras Rich in Minerals

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Hillman Invites Investigation Of Political Action Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, credited with already removing several key Congressmen in this year's election campaign, today invited investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hillman made public at a press conference a letter he had written to Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Elections Committee, citing recent demands for investigation of the political action group and stating that he would "be happy to appear before your committee."

Latest demand for an investigation came last week from Republican National Committee Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, who termed the Political Action Committee's activities "a flagrant and bold violation of the Corrupt Practices and Hatch Acts." Mr. Hillman's group has indorsed the fourth-term candidacy of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hillman agreed today that the committee has "prejudged" Republican possibility Thomas E. Dewey because of what it considers his lack of a constructive post-war program.

Thus far the Committee has been operating on a general platform of "Jobs for All" and international co-operation, but will draw up more specific plans at a meeting of about 300 C. I. O. leaders to be held here June 16 and 17, Mr. Hillman said.

Despite Mr. Spangler's charge that the Political Action Committee has received lump sums from several labor organizations 20 times the amount permitted by the Hatch Act, Mr. Hillman insisted that its operations have been "completely within the law," citing Attorney General Francis Biddle's ruling to this effect.

Out of a campaign chest of close to $700,000, the Committee has spent $189,000 to date, Mr. Hillman reported.

There are reports on Capitol Hill of recent refusals to accept the committee's funds because of its controversial position.

"Attack on the P. A. C.," Mr. Hillman declared today, "did not attain their present vehemence until returns from several early primaries were in.

"The results in Florida, Texas, Alabama, Oregon, California, and other states have startled some of our smug politicians, to put it mildly. Aroused electorates soundly trounced men who hadn't properly represented them either through sheer incompetence or gross lack of social vision.

Among members of Congress the Political Action Committee is credited with defeating in the primaries are Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon, and two members of the Dies Committee—Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama and Representative John M. Costello (D) of California. Representative Martin Dies, Committee Chairman, decided not to run again, reputedly in the face of C. I. O. opposition.

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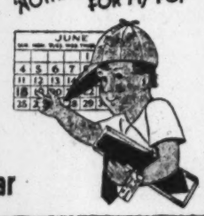

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The Home Forum

The Rule of Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer sprinted the last two hundred yards in a final effort to catch his train, but missed it, arriving just as it steamed out of the station. Couldn't the express wait a minute for those who are late? he said to himself impatiently. And immediately the answer came, Not without sacrificing the reliability, order, and precision which are essential to efficient service. Trains must run on schedule, and if people wish to ride on them they must obey the rules which govern their arrival and departure.

Similarly, for progress in any right endeavor there is always something for the individual to do. He must follow rules, obey laws. Problems do not solve themselves or rules operate automatically. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3): "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution. Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

* * *

Yes, the rule of perfection is already established. Christ Jesus declared (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Christian Science shows us how to bring our thinking and living into accord with this requirement. It does not attempt to make matter perfect—a sick body well, or a mortal sinner good—but reveals a perfect God and perfect man to be an already established fact. This Science teaches us that man, being God's image, His reflection, is wholly spiritual, hence perfect now. This assuredly is the truth which Jesus taught, the Christ-power which, when understood and properly applied, heals the sick and sinful today as it did then.

As we obey the rule and turn our thought from imperfection to perfection, what is the result? Not only is our thinking freed from fear, doubt, pettiness, harshness, criticism of others, rebellion against life, but it is also liberated from belief in the reality of evil, the entity of matter, or mortal mind. As we live according to this established rule and put divine Love first in our lives, our perfect selfhood, the forever likeness of our heavenly Father, will appear. No longer shall we seek a desired healing, a better life, or a happier experience through some human means, for the kingdom of God will be understood to be within us, and where Love reigns, beauty and harmony are found. Then happiness and healing will permeate our lives.

The prophet Habakkuk appears to have understood something of this rule of perfection. With a right understanding of the perfect God he said (Habakkuk 1:12, 13): "Art thou not from everlasting, O Lord my God, mine Holy One? . . . Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." Mrs. Eddy amplifies and clarifies this idea of perfection. She writes in Science and Health (p. 243): "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

* * *

Could any statement as to the allness, the omnipotence, of God be more strikingly explicit? As darkness cannot appear in the presence of the sun, so error and evil, the material sense of life and man, cannot appear in the presence of God. As we approach nearer this divine consciousness, the false belief in a power or existence apart from God disappears from our lives and its unreality is clearly discerned.

Does it seem that we have missed the mark and that life's opportunities have passed us by? Do we bemoan our fate in the belief that progress to health and to the joy of life is denied us because of some so-called incurable disease or unconquerable sin? Nothing could be further from the truth. Then let us begin now to prove this encouraging fact for ourselves. Christian Science reveals the rule of perfection. Let us acquaint ourselves with that rule in order that we may reap its blessings. Let us turn from the contemplation of disease and sin and discern instead the perfection of God and man. The healing and liberation which we seek will enter our experience in proportion to our fidelity to spiritual law.

* * *

God is omnipotent. Disease and sin do not emanate from Soul and have no power to prevent man from being what he already is, the highest idea of God. This spiritual truth no material evidence can reverse or annul. Let us abandon haphazard, careless drifting and dreaming, and adopt systematic, scientific thinking and living. This is the established method in Christian Science which, when utilized, enables us to work out our salvation.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISABEL OF PORTUGAL: *A Portrait by an Unknown Artist*

ISABEL OF PORTUGAL, Empress of the Holy Roman Empire and Queen of Spain, was portrayed by many artists. It is believed that Emperor Charles the Fifth showed this full-length likeness to the sculptor, Leone Leoni, when he commissioned a medal to be struck showing portraits of the royal pair. Another anonymous picture in which the Empress poses seated was shown Titian before he executed his magnificent portrait of her which now hangs in the Prado in Madrid.

Sumptuousness marks the costumes of the Empress, and the artists lavished their high skills in describing elegant dresses, handsome embroideries, and beautiful jewelry. The painter of this picture was engrossed in the fine details, which he executed with utmost refinement.

Isabel wears an ornament of gold, set with a ruby and pearls, in her brown hair. A chain of gold and pearls encircles the back of her headdress. She wears earrings, a brooch, and a great gold chain all garnished with pearls. The black velvet gown is embroidered with gold and trimmed with a narrow band of galloon. The underskirt and undersleeves are of gold and silver brocade, and also embellished with rows of gold galloon.

This portrait is not believed to have been painted from life. The painter was obviously absorbed in the details of costume, jewelwork and embroidery, and he fulfilled his obligations in personal portrayal in a simple and generalized way.

D. A.

The First Person Plural

I LIKE THAT little word "we." There is warm comfort in it, a sound of companionship and solidarity. It is snug to come home to, something stout to have at one's back in the day's work. As Aesop pointed out centuries ago, with his fable about the bundle of sticks that could be broken one by one, but not together, "we" turns an individual into a phalanx.

When I listen, I find that there are two ways of using the first person plural, both of them good, but one of them that needs some caution.

* * *

We were talking about it the other day, three of us who enjoy bringing our ruminations out for an airing once in a while. Two of the trio, Optimus and I, have lived in a suburb all our married life; our friend Wran is a city-dweller.

Wran was laughing at us. "You suburbanites think you have everything!" he jibed.

"We do!" we happily affirmed. Without noticing the interruption, he went on. "You boast about having a better chance than we who live in a city to exercise your individual rights and be yourselves, and at the same time you say that you are far more cooperative."

"We certainly do both," we murmured. Still he kept on. "You have just been accusing me of meaning only my own family when I say 'we'—not the community or the city. You must excuse me if I remind you that, almost every time you open your mouths, I hear you do the same thing; and that, when you do use it in a larger sense, it applies still to a charmed circle—to your neighborhood, your town. You've only drawn the circle a little larger, that's all."

* * *

By degrees we conceded this point, but we insisted that most persons who lived in a suburban neighborhood were pretty sure to get some inkling of participation rubbed into them.

"Never a lone wolf among you, I suppose," Wran suggested.

"Oh, once in a while. You will occasionally find somebody who likes to walk by himself. But his chances to exercise his propensity aren't good. The rest of us insist on taking an interest in him and hunting him out. We pick him up for a ride or we borrow his garden-sprayer, and he has to notice us. He may think we are pests, but he can't forget that we exist.

"Now as to those two ways of saying 'we'," Optimus went on. "One is your way, and ours, too, sometimes, and there's no harm in it if you don't stop there. It's the way we back up the family and all stand together, the way we build up a family code."

"Like teaching the children, 'We never do that way,'" I put in. "In order to teach them good manners and good taste and honor. It is a great help and certainly a comfort. But I suppose it can be too comfortable: too much, 'me and my wife, my son John and his wife.'"

Optimus quoted his favorite Kipling:

"All good people agree
And all good people say,
All nice people, like us, are We
And every one else is They."

"Excellent memory!" commented Wran. "Well, then, as I was saying, you suburbanites say 'we' in regard to your own families to exactly the proper degree, and you say 'we' about your community, all in just the right way, of course—and where do you go from there?"

* * *

He did not need an answer and he knew it. The same thoughts were in all our minds—We, the people . . . We, the community of nations—And then what? Would the time ever come when there would not be a division into We and They—all "nice people" in one group, and every one else in the other? No, We must keep getting larger.

It was getting serious and global, but Optimus brought us back by passing the sandwiches to Wran and telling him to cheer up! We suburbanites were showing him the goal and perhaps he'd reach it yet!

The conversation was never finished, like many others of its kind; but I keep hearing echoes of it, and in more trifling ways, echoes of that word "we" as it is used by myself and by others. I find that the first person plural repeats itself all the time. "We" did this, said that, went there. Hardly a woman talks about my house or my children, but about ours. Perhaps men, among themselves, venture to speak of their gardens with the singular possessive. I admit, however, to having a feeling of sharp surprise when a neighbor, the other day, asked me: "How is Optimus getting on with his garden?" I really thought it was ours. Yet what could the neighbor have said? Not: "How is Optimus getting on with your garden?"

* * *

Most men, I imagine, have been disciplined, more or less, by this time, to the state of Socrates Snooks of lyric fame, whose Xantippe had at last taught him to say: "My dear, shall we put on our best Sunday clothes?" And outside the house, in business or profession, we hear men using a communal "we."

"We" is a polite word, a kind of self-effacing and ingratiating word. Optimus might have quoted another saying of Kipling's: "Say 'we,' 'us,' and 'ours,' when you're talking, instead of 'you fellows' and 'I'."

"We" is like a warm handshake; it is a solvent and a mixer.

* * *

Up here on the hill, we sometimes call the neighborhood an island because it is entirely surrounded by roads; and, in a smaller way, because five wedge-shaped backyards converge and make an island of fruit and flower encompassed by our houses. Likewise, but in a more intimate fashion, each family is an island set off by its own concerns, and each individual within each house lives his life surrounded by a sea of selfhood.

We really know no other person; not even Optimus and I, after all these years, knows the other's thoughts. But though each person is an island with defenses that we cannot quite surrender if we would, its sea washes the shore of many other islands. The first person plural draws us into a kind of coherence.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Green World

Angled against a steely sky,
The winter hills were sharp and clear;
Distance was open to the eye,
The farthest rooftop seemed quite near.

Through miles and miles of glistening air
We saw beyond our own domain
Each field and pasture brown and bare,
The river's brightly-coiling skein.

That was a season when we let
Sun through unshuttered windows slant,
When every morning that we met
Was spacious, keen and radiant.

Now we are over-arched with green;
Maple and elm and chestnut lay
Shadows on earth and thickly screen
Horizons lost and far away.

Valleys are veiled, hills fade to blue
Remoteness, while the summer weaves
Between us and the world we knew
A lattice-work of leaves.

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

LA REGLA DE LA PERFECCION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL AUTOR corrió las últimas doscientas yardas en un esfuerzo final para tomar el tren, pero lo perdió, llegando exactamente en el momento en que éste salía de la estación. ¿No pudiera el tren esperar un minuto a aquellos que llegan tarde?, se preguntó a sí mismo con impaciencia. Inmediatamente vino la contestación: No sin sacrificar la seguridad, el orden y la precisión que son esenciales para la eficiencia del servicio. Los trenes deben andar según el itinerario, y si la gente quiere viajar en ellos, debe obedecer las reglas que gobiernan su llegada y salida.

De la misma manera para el progreso en cualquier empresa legítima hay siempre algo que el individuo tiene que hacer. Debe seguir reglas, obedecer leyes. Los problemas no se resuelven por sí solos, ni las reglas operan automáticamente. Mary Baker Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 3: "¿Quién se pararía delante de una pizarra y pediría al principio de las matemáticas que resolviese el problema? La regla está establecida ya, y nuestra tarea es trabajar para hallar la solución. ¿Pediremos al Principio divino de toda bondad que haga Su propio trabajo? Su trabajo está hecho y nosotros sólo tenemos que aprovecharnos de la regla de Dios para recibir Su bendición, que nos capacita para llevar a cabo nuestra propia salvación."

* * *

Sí, la regla de la perfección está ya establecida. Cristo Jesús declaró (Mateo 5:48): "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto." La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña como poner nuestro pensamiento y vida de acuerdo con esta demanda. No trata de hacer perfecta la materia—sanando un cuerpo enfermo o haciendo bueno a un mortal pecador—sino revela a un Dios perfecto y a un hombre perfecto como un hecho ya establecido. Esta Ciencia nos enseña que el hombre, siendo la imagen de Dios, Su reflejo, es completamente espiritual, por lo tanto, perfecto ahora mismo. Esta seguramente es la verdad que Jesús enseñó, el poder de Cristo que, cuando se entiende y aplica propiamente, cura a los enfermos y a los pecadores hoy como lo hizo entonces.

Cuando obedecemos la regla y volvemos nuestro pensamiento de la imperfección a la perfección, ¿cuál es el resultado? No solamente es libertado nuestro pensamiento del temor, de la duda, la mezquindad, la dureza, crítica de los demás, rebelión contra la vida, sino que también es libertado de la creencia en la realidad del mal, de la entidad de la materia o mente mortal. Cuando vivimos de acuerdo con esta regla establecida y ponemos el Amor divino primero en nuestras vidas, nuestro perfecto ser, la eterna semejanza de nuestro Padre celestial, aparecerá. Ya no buscaremos una curación deseada, o una vida mejor, o una experiencia más feliz, por medios humanos, pués entenderemos que el reino de Dios está dentro de nosotros y donde reina el Amor, se hallan la hermosura y la armonía. Entonces la felicidad y la curación penetrarán en nuestras vidas.

El profeta Habacuc parece haber entendido algo de esta regla de perfección. Con un correcto entendimiento del Dios perfecto dijo (Habacuc 1:12, 13): "¿No eres tú desde la eternidad, oh Jehová mi Dios, el Santo mío? . . . Tú eres de ojos demasiado puros para mirar el mal, ni puedes contemplar la iniquidad." La señora Eddy amplifica y aclara esta idea de perfección. Ella dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 243): "La Verdad no tiene conocimiento del error. El Amor no tiene sentimiento de odio. La Vida no está en sociedad con la muerte. La Verdad, la Vida y el Amor son una ley de aniquilación contra todo lo que les sea desemejante, pues no reconocen nada sino a Dios."

* * *

¿Pudiera alguna otra declaración de la totalidad y omnipotencia de Dios, ser mas sorprendentemente explícita? Como la obscuridad no puede aparecer en la presencia del sol, así el error y el mal, el sentido material de la vida y del hombre, no pueden aparecer en la presencia de Dios. Cuanto más nos acercamos a este conocimiento divino, la falsa creencia en un poder o existencia aparte de Dios desaparece de nuestras vidas y más claramente se percibe su falta de realidad.

¿Parece acaso que hemos errado el blanco y que las oportunidades de la vida se han pasado de largo? ¿Lamentamos nuestro destino creyendo que el progreso hacia la salud y al gozo de la vida nos es negado a causa de alguna enfermedad incurable, así llamada, o de algun pecado que no podemos vencer? Nada pudiera estar mas lejos de la verdad. Principiemos pues ahora a probar por nosotros mismos este hecho alentador. La Ciencia Cristiana revela la regla de la perfección. Familiaricémonos con esta regla para que podamos cosechar sus bendiciones. Volvámonos de la contemplación de la enfermedad y el pecado para discernir en su lugar la perfección de Dios y el hombre. La curación y la liberación que buscamos entrará en nuestra experiencia en proporción a nuestra fidelidad a la ley espiritual.

* * *

Dios es omnipotente. La enfermedad y el pecado no pueden emanar del Alma y no tienen poder para impedir que el hombre sea lo que ya es, la más alta idea de Dios. Esta verdad espiritual no puede ser revocada o anulada por ninguna evidencia material. Evitemos divagar y soñar fortuita y descuidadamente, y adoptemos un modo de pensar y de vivir sistemático y científico. Este es el método establecido por la Ciencia Cristiana que, al ser utilizado, nos capacita para llevar a cabo nuestra propia salvación.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Country Hospitality in Mexico

THERE IS one little country inn at Guamuchil. I suppose that, on its big nights, it had two guests. You can imagine, then, the excitement of the innkeeper when he saw our party with our cavalcade of cars coming in one direction and the Governor of the great State of Sinaloa coming in the other direction with his whole staff—snappy West-Point-looking young men in natty uniforms. He came as near dashing around as a Mexican has ever been known to dash. All the regular parlor boarders were sent flying out in all directions to find beds wherever they could.

A long table was spread down the middle of the patio. A Mexican Paul Revere was sent galloping from ranch to ranch to pick up the members of the village orchestra. They left their plows and hoes and came hurrying in with their instruments. Dressed in shirt-sleeves and white cotton pants, they played most of the night for us. Out of special compliment, they tried to play American jazz music until we sent a message asking them for Mexican tunes. These Mexican folk-songs are charming. No one knows who composed most of them. They were made up by the herders, riding around the cattle at night; by little peons as they followed the burro trains down lonely trails. . . .

These folk-songs well up from the soil. They are the nearest that America has ever come to a native music. . . . What we call Spanish music—like *La Paloma*—is of the music halls—composed songs. The real songs of Mexico just happened. The Mexicans are a very lovable and warm-hearted people. They are happy when they can make you happy. The peon musicians, in from the fields with their time-stained guitars and their shabby fiddles, were happy when we applauded and demanded "Más! Más!" which means "More! More!"

I had a room with a bed that had been made by native workmen. Instead of springs it had rawhide thongs criss-crossed underneath. The room looked out through an iron-barred window onto the sidewalk. It had no curtains. When I went to bed that night, I had an interested audience. It seems as though about half the town crowded around the window—dark, silent faces under big sombreros. They watched me pull off my heavy field boots and crawl in under the gay Maya blanket.

The Governor looked a little tired and worn the next morning. Finding there weren't enough to go around, he had insisted that the Gringos have all the beds. He had slept on a billiard table. Which I call the final height of hospitality.—From "Old Mother Mexico," by HARRY CARR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Like Giant Tropical Flowers

(Island of Hawaii)

The small shanty of the Hawaiian family
Lies in a tumble of hibiscus and bougainvillea,
With the elephant-shadow
Of a huge monkeypot tree
Straddling the gate.
The sweet scent of plumeria blossoms
Joins the salt of the sea, across the road.
From indoors comes the laughter of children
And the soft plucking of an ukulele.

And in the back yard,
The family washing blows in the soft breeze
From the green slope of sugar cane:
Big dresses, little overalls, aprons, petticoats and shirts—
Red, yellow, blue, green, faded rose, and worn magenta.
Hanging grotesquely,
Like giant tropical flowers,
The washing billows on the line.

M. M. M.

for Thinkers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

Landing in France Termed Minor Step in Build-Up to Grand Assault

Other Attacks Forecast After Soviets Strike

Allied invasion predicted for southern France as well as new drives against West Wall.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the strictest, most limited military sense, the historic June 6 landing on the coast of Normandy already emerges as a relatively minor progression in the sequence of moves building up toward the grand assault.

The landing is the beginning of the invasion—not the invasion itself in the fullest connotation of that phrase. And as the beginning of the invasion, it takes a place in the steady development of the Allied pressure on Germany toward a climax which is not yet in sight.

Obviously, the invasion does not end with landings on just the coast of Normandy from Cherbourg to Le Havre. This phase, the consolidation of the first Allied base in France, may be of long or short duration. But it is axiomatic from what has happened that in their due time, other landings will be made around the western flanks of Europe.

Landing in South?

We have not been officially told that a French landing will be made along the southern coast, yet such a development is implicit in the whole situation.

So also are more landings from Britain, and very probably direct from the United States.

Where they would go is as speculative now as the original target area was before the Allies struck. But that there will be other landings must be taken for granted. The Cherbourg peninsula and all of Normandy is much too small a place for swinging the invasion armies readied in Britain.

Thus, while the first invasion move is symbolically and historically the most important and the most dramatic incident in the whole period of Allied recovery in the war, it was a much smaller military niche. The orderly and logical elements in the grand assault on Germany would be as follows:

Logical Sequence

1. Air invasion.
2. Defeat of German armies in Italy.
3. Initial invasion landing.
4. Reopening of the Russian front.
5. Subsequent invasion landings.

When all five elements are in operation, then the grand assault will be under way. The landings in Normandy build them up to the grand assault. Two major elements remains to be undertaken.

What is particularly interesting to note as the Allied plan unfolds is the studied gradualness of it. First the whole German military structure is dulled by air attack. Next it is goaded where most vulnerable—in Italy. Third, it is hit where its prestige is most brittle, on the French coast.

All of these are preliminary moves. Only the Russian attack and the full invasion can play the final role. Those have yet to mature.

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Allied Invasion Fleet 'On Its Mark'

Off the British coast, this huge fleet of warships, transports, and landing craft awaited the signal to get under way for Allied invasion of France. This is an official British photo

Nazis Show Great Respect For Allied Striking Power

Germans are showing uneasiness in regard to size and location of future attacks—Present moves of invader carefully watched to determine direction of main thrusts—Heavy fighting seen.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—General respect for the magnitude of the Allied landings in France, combined with uneasiness regarding the size and place of next developments, mark the first German comments on yesterday's events.

German commentators were busy all day yesterday and this morning admitting the tremendous size of the Allied invasion forces that landed between Cherbourg and Ouistreham, and making excuses for the German Navy's inability to interrupt Allied operations to any great extent.

They explained that the Allies had complete air superiority and that the waters of the Seine Bay are unsuitable for U-boats. They also admitted that Allied tanks have succeeded in penetrating some miles inland and consolidating valuable positions.

The Germans also talk of airborne landings on the Channel islands [unadmitted by authorities here] as well as heavy Allied air bombardment of the coastline between Dieppe and Calais.

Wait For Events

The Germans are now waiting to see in which direction the main thrust will come which, they say, will not be evident for a few days—whether toward Calais or Paris. They admit the Allies are not interested in beaches and bridgeheads, but in seeking to establish a regular second front which will pin down strong German forces and destroy them by sheer weight of arms and thus clear the road to Central Europe.

Other commentators declare that now they know the enemy's position and the Germans will be ready for a second, tougher, and longer stage of operations which must soon come.

Say They Are Ready

As comfort for their own readers, German commentators are underlining the propaganda line that the Allies' choice of landing grounds suits the Germans, since it was expected there, and there the Germans are best prepared. Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, in a recent interview is reported to have declared that here, along the coastline, no retreat is possible and that the coast must be defended to the last man.

Behind these fortifications, he added, are stationed large reserves and more panzer mortorized units than in 1940. This may comfort the Germans, but obviously carries little weight since its importance depends upon the relation of that strength to present Allied strength.

"The Atlantic Wall and the deeply echeloned fortifications behind it will form the first line of defense," say German commenators. "This will compel the enemy to split up his forces, since they must fight for each fortress. For behind the fortifications are large reserves, especially tanks and mechanized divisions, in groups which allow full-fledged counterattacks within a few hours. . . . The Germans have always expected large-scaleair landings and so German armored forces waiting there had everything prepared for shifting carefully camouflaged troops, despite air attacks."

Watch for Landings

Simultaneously, there is clear indication that the Germans are concerned about other possible landings of the Allies, and Nazi spokesmen declare General von Rundstedt won't throw in the full weight of his forces, but rather wait to see which attacks represent the chief focal points of Allied operations.

Such tactics also correspond with those Marshal Erwin Rommel adopted in the African campaign, but German recognition of the Allies' overwhelming superiority in arms and airplanes, and the necessity to fight on so many fronts, make them fear the possibility of carrying out such a policy.

The remarkable absence of the Luftwaffe from any great part in yesterday's operations was excused by German commentators on the grounds of unfavorable weather. Such a reason was quite insufficient, especially since the Luftwaffe missed the great opportunity, during past few weeks, of bombing Allied preinvasion material assembled in various parts of the country.

Must Save Planes

It is impossible to believe that the Germans did not know of this. It seems uncontrovertible that the Luftwaffe strength, relative to that of the Allies and the duties it is called on to perform on various fronts is insufficient, and the Luftwaffe must conserve its strength for the great battles ahead, battles decisive for the Third Reich's very existence.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's special order of the day to the Luftwaffe stated, the "invasion must be beaten at all cost, even if the Luftwaffe perishes in battle. Ground personnel must fight to the last shot and to the last man."

But Germany, according to reliable information, has not more than 1,750 fighters and about 500 bombers available for European defense, a small number in comparison with yesterday's figure of 11,000 Allied airplanes participating in the invasion.

Invasion Reporters Sent To 'Destination Unknown'

By Don Whitehead

ABOARD AN INVASION SHIP, June 3. Delayed. (AP)—Newspaper correspondents accompanying the American assault forces on the invasion of France were whisked out of London May 29 with only an hour's notice—and so tight was the secrecy that none knew whether he was heading for the real show or just another exercise.

Although all had been waiting for weeks to be called to join the units to which they had been assigned for the great expedition, almost everyone was taken by surprise when the call finally came

Writers Prepare

I received a telephone call at my London flat at 9:30 a. m., and Lieut. Col. Jack Redding, a former reporter for the Chicago Herald American, chatted casually for a while and then said, "I'd like you to come over in an hour and it would be a good idea to bring along a musette bag. You might go out of town for a day or two."

The other correspondents were at Colonel Redding's office when I arrived.

John O'Reilly of the New York Herald Tribune remarked that he had "sent $1,000 in money orders out to be pressed" in a pocket of a suit.

He was permitted, under escort, to return to his hotel to salvage the money orders, and others were given escort to pick up forgotten papers or uniforms they had neglected to bring along. None was permitted to make telephone calls or write notes and no one was allowed to leave the hotel room except under escort.

We were given a Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force overseas visa which said "no correspondent may quit the overseas theater during the validity of this overseas visa without the express permission of the Supreme Commander."

The next day the group of some 20 correspondents split up to join various units. We were driven by back roads and winding lanes to avoid towns and were finally delivered to the unit which was making preparations to board ship.

Then John Thompson of the Chicago Tribune and I met the commanding general of our unit.

"Regard yourselves as members of this unit," he said. "You have complete freedom of movement and I want you to get all the information you can. We are ready to help you in all ways possible. The people at home won't know what is happening unless you are given information and I want them to know."

Then the general smiled.

"You both know how to take care of yourselves and won't forget to duck. But if an unlucky shell should get you we'll do all we can."

Sealed Camps Held 'Briefed' Soldiers

Distributed by the Associated Press

An Invasion Port in Britain, June 7

Soldiers who were briefed for the invasion—who were given advance information on D-Day plans—were kept under heavy guard in sealed camps before the embarkation hour.

One briefed soldier left his credentials behind when he went to deliver ammunition to a carbine company and was picked up by a guard officer who ordered a guard sergeant, "Cock your rifle and keep it trained on that soldier while I investigate."

The soldier stood trembling at the business end of the guard's gun barrel until the Major in charge arrived. "We've found his credentials. He's O. K." the Major said, "he's a Georgia rebel—just like me."

'Ike' Pushed Button From Auto Trailer

Distributed by the Associated Press

AN ADVANCE COMMAND POST, Supreme Allied Headquarters, June 7—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pressed the button for the invasion of France from this tented camp in the depth of the sleeping English countryside. Here in a motor trailer he is directing the first phase of history's most gigantic amphibious operation.

It was at night that the Supreme Commander, serene and confident, made his great decision. Final weather forecasts determined the choice.

The commanders met with General Eisenhower to study the deciding factors of sun, wind, and visibility. Throughout "D-minus-1 Day" the success of the first phase of the second front was poised on the slender apex of a meteorological machine.

To those who watched General Eisenhower during these tense 24 hours, the characteristic gesture had been his head cocked at the sky.

The whole tremendous attack narrows down to one man in dark khaki battle dress—the man who is breaking the thunder and lightning over France and who strolls with casual confidence under the sprouting boughs of the English trees. He has had little sleep for many hours, but one could never guess it as he strides fresh and alert between his office on wheels and his war room with its many maps.

So smooth has been the 24 hours before H-Hour that General Eisenhower left his camp twice to say Godspeed to his assault teams.

He relaxed and ate doughnuts in a great paneled hall. Outside, the air was now full of Douglas air liners.

Paper Missiles Pound Europe With News of Allied Invasion

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—A continent—engulfing barrage of paper missiles and spoken words—by the millions and in every language — pounded Europe today with the news of the Allied western invasion.

From heavily freighted cargo planes pamphlets spilled by the ton with word to conquered peoples that the first blow had been struck toward their deliverance. From hundreds of radio stations in England, the United States, North Africa, Southern Italy, and Russia instructions and words of counsel poured forth in unceasing volume.

The paper bullets began falling even before the first real ones were fired on the invasion beaches. The all-important task of hauling them was the job of a specially selected Fortress squadron of veterans of propaganda mail flying.

The radio broadcasters cut loose after the news of the invasion was flashed around the world. In measured tones, United Nations leaders gave tidings of confidence and hope.

Chiefs of exiled governments calmly and in detail told their people what to do—in the presence of both friend and foe.

The detailed task of carrying out the greatest propaganda offensive of all time fell to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office of Pyschological Warfare.

This day of invasion climaxed long months of painstaking and exacting work by the psychological warfare organization, which has had to do much of it underground.

Through tenuous—always dangerous — channels, underground liaison has been kept with Patriots of every overrun country. Separate instructions were drawn for different groups as circumstances dictated.

Then these instructions were incorporated into pamphlets and sent on their way in much the same manner that a newspaper mailroom functions.

The Germans, too, were a major target of the Allied propagandists. For the past several months the psychological warfare's "flying newsboys" have delivered German language newspapers to Hitler's westwall troops.

Troops Get Mail On Assault Boats

Distributed by the Associated Press

An Invasion Port in Britain, June 7

The final mail delivery was made to the Invasion troops as they waited aboard the assault boats for the take-off signal. The Army post office carriers in motor launches made the rounds laden with mail pouches. On one ship one soldier was handed 50 letters in one delivery.

Invasion Private Drops His Carbine Into Sea

Distributed by the Associated Press

An Invasion Port in Britain, June 7

There's an old Army saying, "There's one in every outfit." At this port the guy who qualified for this distinction was a befuddled private who dropped his carbine overboard the minute after he embarked on an invasion barge. His company commander sent a motor launch ashore and within 15 minutes a new carbine was provided.

High Medal Winners Touring Army Camps

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Two soldiers who won the Congressional Medal of Honor in Italy, Second Lieut. Ernest Childers of Broken Arrow, Okla., and Technical Sergeant Charles E. (Commando) Kelly of Pittsburgh, are touring Army camps in the South to tell infantrymen in training about their battle experiences, the War Department reported May 30.

In a three weeks' trip, they will visit infantry camps in 10 states. Their first stop was Fort Jackson, S. C., last Friday, and their next, Camp Blanding, Fla., on Saturday.

They were scheduled to appear in a Fifth War Loan rally June 2 at Kansas City, Mo., and during the trip will make two other bond rally appearances—at Charleston, W. Va., and Oklahoma City.

The Army said Lieutenant Childers and Sergeant Kelly would complete the trip in time to participate in Infantry Day ceremonies in New York City and New Haven, Conn., June 15.

Maritime Unit Pledge Supports Invasion

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 (AP)—The National Maritime Union called upon its entire seafaring membership yesterday to report to the nearest hiring hall and to voluntarily surrender shore leave, in order to stand by to man any ship in any of the nation's ports.

The call came from Ralph D. Rogers of San Francisco, Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations N. M. U.

In a telegram to President Roosevelt, Mr. Rogers said, "The National Maritime Union pledges again to you . . . utmost support for your win-the-war program. Now that the invasion of Europe has begun, we have an additional incentive to keep those ships sailing, and we will keep them sailing into any port in the world."

Undefended Lane Across Channel Almost Incredible

By Tom Yarbrough
Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER COTTESMORE OFF NORTH COAST OF FRANCE, June 6. Delayed. (AP)—This little ship with four hot guns is going back to England now after spending 12 incredible hours in the front ranks phase of the Allied invasion of France—an operation that came off much more smoothly than anyone aboard expected.

From where we sat—about a mile and a half offshore—it seemed too easy and too smooth to be true. The men of this ship told me how glad they were that it went as well as it did this first day, though they know full well the hardest part is yet to come. It's still almost incredible, though, that this force of men and ships spent 12 hours within easy shooting distance of Hitler's Europe and did not encounter a single German plane or ship.

It was like seeing a play in which some of the leading actors failed to show up. With strong binoculars, standing on the bridge, I saw thousands of men and machines tumble safely across beaches bristling with ugly spikes driven into the sand at all angles and topped with mines—beaches smoking from the terrible plastering of bombs and naval shells. The glasses brought the scenes up close in spectacular detail.

Pétain Sobs—but French Look Ahead

The World, Briefly — *By Josephine Ripley*

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Paris Along the Seine

The World, Briefly: A weekly feature appearing Wednesdays

Marshal Pétain sobbed on invasion day. He saw France again a battlefield. Hero of Verdun, architect of Vichy, he knew the tragic days that lie ahead.

The French people know, too. But they are ready. Their ears are keen to catch the signal. Their hands are eager to reach for weapons.

It is a stronger France, in many ways, than that which sat smugly behind its $500,000,000 Maginot Line in 1940. No illusions remain.

For Frenchmen saw the France they thought so strong fall in little more than a month. It was they who wept then—when Marshal Pétain broke the news, on June 17, 1940, that he had asked the Germans for an "honorable peace."

That "honorable peace" placed half of France under Nazi occupation; all of it subject to German orders. It meant appointment of Nazi-collaborating Pierre Laval as Vichy Chief of Government. It meant the fat of the land for the Germans; what was left for the French.

* * *

But it did not mean the end of French spirit. It meant the beginning of resistance.

Hope was born when the tread of the liberators echoed on May 8, 1942, from the shores of North Africa. Lips were silent but hearts glad when word came that Frenchmen in Africa had joined the Allies.

In quick reprisal, Hitler tore up the French armistice and occupied all of France. But Frenchmen were quick, too—quick enough to scuttle the French Fleet under German noses at Toulon.

Inside France, meanwhile, the name of one man was heard continually—Gen. Charles de Gaulle. From headquarters in London he took over direction of French resistance.

But Washington and London looked less enthusiastically on General de Gaulle. Recognition of his French National Committee of Liberation was long withheld. London might have yielded, but Washington said no. Limited recognition came in August, 1943.

* * *

A Consultative Assembly was set up in Algiers. "Purge trials" of collaborators began. But the Committee still lacked "governmental status."

Finally, on May 16, 1944, it took matters into its own hands. It announced itself as the "Provisional Government of the French Republic." Still no word from London and Washington.

But all that—the fall of the Maginot Line, the fall of France, German occupation, the troubles of the French Committee—are yesterday's chapters. Today the liberation of France has begun. Tomorrow's pages will be written by the people of France.

Rommel to Fight 'on Beaches'

AT GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, June 7 (AP)—Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who whipped General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the African sands, predicted on May 15—22 days before the invasion—that "I think Rommel will commit himself on the beaches."

General Montgomery said he foresaw bitter fighting on the beaches because he had come to know Rommel as an impulsive commander who preferred to reach a quick decision rather than engage in a slow slugging match.

He described his old foe as a "disrupter" and a "disorganizer" who liked to create confusion.

"He will try to knock us back into the sea. He is a disrupter and to disrupt the invasion he will try to hit us early."

Studied German General

General Montgomery studied the characteristics, habits, and fighting methods of Marshal Rommel—he even kept a picture of the Nazi general above his table in his desert caravan—and came to know him as an impulsive commander.

General Montgomery told correspondents that his battle plans were based on a study of human nature.

"It is important," he said, "to know human nature and what men can do—to get men into the right places doing the right job."

As no two men are alike, so General Montgomery believes no two divisions are alike.

"You may think so," he said, "but I assure you they are different. The commander who thinks divisions are all alike will lose battles. No division is equally good at everything. One division does one thing well, another does another thing best. And it is the commander's responsibility to see that the right divisions are in the right places at the proper time."

Hard Fight Expected

General Montgomery expects a hard fight, sees the German soldier as good as any in the world, but he believes the German High Command is not up to its old standard.

The Commander who heads the ground invasion forces made the statements in a talk with a group of correspondents assigned to his command.

Wearing his familiar battledress, he spoke in sharp, clipped sentences and declared, "I have supreme confidence" in the outcome.

In praising the leadership of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in drawing British and American forces close together for the invasion he declared, "We are the only two peoples in the world who could have done it—teamed up for this great show."

He gave warning, however, that the battle will be hard.

"Put a German on some ground and let him stay there long enough and it takes a bit of doing to get him off. It takes a bit of doing."

Conferees Agree On Kimmel Trial

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee compromised today on a six months' extension—until next Dec. 7—of the time in which court-martial proceedings might be instituted against Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short as a result of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe.

Instead of House provisions for a mandate to the Secretaries of War and Navy to begin court-martial proceedings within the time specified, the conferees adopted more moderate language. Following closely the provisions already approved by the Senate, the compromise directs the two Cabinet officers to make investigations within six months and to take such action as the facts justify.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Acting Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said the conferees had clarified provisions to make it certain that criminal proceedings might be brought against civilians as well as courts martial against service personnel.

The political angles of the question were not discussed openly on the floor of either Senate or House, but there was plenty of mention in cloakrooms of the possibilities that the House measure might disclose additional facts about Pearl Harbor prior to the election.

18,000 Workers Idle in U. S. Due to Strikes

By the Associated Press

Work stoppages stemming from labor disputes continued to impede production in more than a half dozen war industries June 7, keeping idle an estimated 18,800 workers, but there were indications of settlement at one of the major plants.

An estimated 450 workers, described by a company official as "bonafide strikers," held most of the huge Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Lockland, Ohio, plant idle for a third day June 7 in disregard of an AAF officer's plea to "help the invasion and halt this monkey-business."

Between 12,000 and 15,000 workers have been absent since Monday, stalling production of airplane engines and parts.

The strike and resultant sympathetic walkout—as it was described by the company—resulted Monday after transfer under armed guard of seven Negro workers into a shift hitherto manned entirely by white personnel.

While some controversies were ended June 6, new ones were reported June 7, including two in the Los Angeles area affecting 1,450 employees. Seven hundred American Federation of Labor teamsters employed in 10 Southern California sand and gravel firms stayed away from their jobs. They are asking higher wages. A jurisdictional dispute between steamfitters and ironworkers resulted in 750 A. F. of L. construction workers on two Wilmington, Calif., refinery addition projects in quitting work.

Other work stoppages continued at the Timken Roller Bearing Company at Canton, Ohio, affecting 1,000; a similar number were out at the du Pont rayon plant at Old Hickory, Tenn.; 500 were idle at the Lockport, N. Y., plant of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, and 350 stayed away from their tasks at the Victtor Chemical Works in Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Portland's (Ore.) taxicab strike was in its fifth day, while 450 bakery employees in Toledo were still on strike after their walkout a week ago.

In Washington Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson asserted on June 6 that with "Our boys fighting into France" this is no time for strikes or quarrels over profits.

The two officials said in a joint statement:

"Our behavior on the home front at this critical hour will determine whether we can look those boys squarely in the eye when they come back home."

Chiefs of the two big branches of organized labor pledged their forces to uninterrupted production in support of the invasion.

"Never by thought, word or action," Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, wrote President Roosevelt, "will we be untrue to our fighting men and to the great goal of our victory effort."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to the presidents of all affiliated national and international unions, called on American workers to consider themselves part of the invasion forces and to maintain production uninterrupted "under any and all circumstances."

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Sports News

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cleveland Indians purchased Outfielder Pat Seerey from Wilkes-Barre of Eastern League.

Three Years Ago

Craig Wood won national open golf tournament with card of 284, Denny Shute second with 287, Johnny Bulla and Ben Hogan tied for third with 289.

Five Years Ago

Joe Di Maggio returned to Yankee line-up after being out since April 29, and helped beat White Sox, 5-2.

Coach at Idaho Names Haegg As Top Miler Ever

MOSCOW, Idaho, June 7 (AP)—Europe wins by a mile, said Mike Ryan today as he placed Sweden's Gunder Haegg at the head of his selection of the 10 "greatest milers of all time."

Halfway down the list, in fifth place, was Mike's choice of the best miler the United States has produced, Glenn Cunningham. Ahead of him were Haegg, Arne Andersson of Sweden, Luigi Beccali, Italy, and Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, in that order.

Although Andersson's world-record-shattering time of 4:02.6 was better than Haegg's best of 4:04.6, the veteran University of Idaho track coach said he chose Haegg "because he has been able to beat Andersson regularly at all distances."

Ryan placed Beccali, 1932 standout, whose best time was 4:09, ahead of Lovelock (4:07), Cunningham (4:06.6), and Sidney Wooderson, England (4:06.4). He did not count Cunningham's 4:04.4 mile at Dartmouth because, he said, it was a "partially paced indoor mile."

The coach, who competed in distance events in the 1908 and 1912 Olympics, favored competitive performance over stopwatch records in making his selections, saying:

"While a lot of American runners have made remarkable times over the mile distance, most of the marks have been made indoors, and foreign runners have nearly always been able to beat our best in the Olympic Games."

Finland's great Paavo Nurmi (4:10.2) was placed seventh by Ryan, following Wooderson. The last three, in order, were A. E. Hill, England (4:10), A. N. S. Jackson, England (4:12), and Tommy Coneff, United States star of the fading '90's (4:15).

Al Stitt Seeded Number One For N. E. Net Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7 (AP)—Al Stitt of Boston, second ranking New England player, was seeded No. 1 as the drawing for the 41st New England tennis championships which were due to get under way this morning at the Hartford Golf Club was made at the club last night. H. F. Rowbothan of Brookline, Mass., ranked fourth in New England, was seeded No. 2. John Gow of Simsbury was seeded third, and A. Doyle of Woodhaven, L. I., was seeded fourth.

The men's singles drew 32 entries.

Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York, who is among the first 10 in the women's national rankings, was seeded No. 1 in the women's division. Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber of New York, one of the leading Metropolitan players, was seeded No. 2. Argyll Rice of Hartford, a former winner of the Connecticut women's championship, was seeded third, and Mrs. P. Cummings of Westfield, Mass., was seeded fourth. Sixteen will compete in the women's singles.

Johnny Allen Signs

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Johnny Allen, relief pitcher who appeared in 32 contests with the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants last year, has signed a contract with the Giants for the remainder of the season. He had rejected previous offers.

Minor League Scores

Results June 6

By the Associated Press

Southern Association

Chattanooga 10-9, Knoxville 9-8.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 8, Memphis 4.
Nashville at Atlanta, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 5, Seattle 2 (13 innings).
Others postponed.

International League

All games postponed.

American Association

All games postponed.

Eastern League

All games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	29	14	.674
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Cincinnati	24	18	.571
New York	20	23	.465
Boston	21	25	.457
Brooklyn	17	23	.452
Philadelphia	17	23	.432
Chicago	13	25	.342

Results June 6

No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	27	20	.575
New York	22	18	.550
Detroit	23	21	.523
Chicago	20	21	.488
Boston	21	23	.477
Philadelphia	20	22	.476
Cleveland	21	23	.477
Washington	20	24	.455

Results June 6

No games scheduled.

Yankees Find Mediocrity Enough to Be Contender

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Yankees who are in town today for a series with the Red Sox may be a far cry from the Yanks who beat the Cardinals in the 1943 World Series, but Joe McCarthy's latest outfit is also far from being a push-over in the American League pennant race.

Just a game and a half away from the front-running Browns, the Yankees once again are a flag threat. The draft has reduced them from a standout club to a mediocre one, but apparently mediocrity is enough to maintain a contending berth in this current American League elevator. McCarthy, you may recall, is again trying for his fourth straight flag.

Yankee Uniform

You might say that the reason the Yanks are still high in the race is that even though McCarthy is forced to limp along with what in normal times would be considered second stringers by the New York organization, these reserves are still as good or better than what most clubs use for first stringers. Or, you could say that pulling on a Yankee uniform does something to a run-of-the-mill ball player. He knows that McCarthy expects to win and plays over his head to help produce that winner.

Certain New York critics write that the reason the Yankees are trailing the Browns is that McCarthy feels there is no hurry this year to go to the front. However, that hardly sounds like Joe, who would win the pennant by 40 games if it were in his power.

On the recent western trip, the Yankees dropped eight out of 13. They had left New York in first place, 2½ games up on the field. They returned 1½ contests to the rear of the Browns.

Etten Slumps

McCarthy also went West with three hitters over .300. Nick Etten at .348 was one of the sensations of the league. But the club came home with Nick the only .300 sticker and him at .302. The batting star of the tour was Ed Levy, who went from .250 to .279.

One of the mysteries of the Yankee story is big Johnny Lindell, the converted pitcher. The boys predicted great things for Lindell. But he has failed to please McCarthy and lately has been riding the bench. They say he throws to the wrong base, covers not enough ground in the outfield and is not a consistent hitter. However, there is more than one outfit in the majors that would be willing to gamble on the big fellow. There are times when he hits a ball as far as anybody.

For the first time in years, the opposition is hitting more home runs than the Yanks, which is the chief factor behind the loss of their monopoly. Fair pitching is keeping them up there.

* * *

Briefs . . . The permanent rejection of Leon Culberson and Roy Partee was a break for the Red Sox . . . It was Culby's knee and Roy's elbow . . . Bobby Doerr was given a temporary rejection, but is to be called again in about 30 days . . . Under the circumstances, he may never be called back . . . A year ago the Yanks lost six out of seven on their initial trip West, yet won the pennant . . . The Braves are scheduled to open at the Polo Grounds this evening under the lights, with Javery pitching . . . Night dates at Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were D-Day casualties yesterday.

* * *

Remember that tomorrow's Yankee-Red Sox game is a twilight affair, starting at 6 o'clock . . . Joe Cronin was pleased with the pitching of George Woods and Clem Hausemann in the West, and also the infielding and hitting of Jimmy Bucher, the newcomer . . . The Braves won their exhibition at Fort Monmouth, N. Y., last night, 5-4, with Cardoni and Lindquist pitching . . . Upon arrival here, Joe McCarthy announced the benching of young Mike Milosevich, rookie shortstop, in favor of the veteran Oscar Grimes.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK (AP)—Overseas sports roundup:

* * *

Europe

D-Day interrupted the GI sports program in Britain, but it appears that the boys are putting their training to good use . . . As we make it, the quarterback called for a "T" formation quick-opener against a weak spot in Hitler's Atlantic Line, sending paratroopers through to clean up the secondary. . . . A sandlot grid fan compares the German Army to a couple of cops trying to keep a crowd of small boys from climbing the fence at a high school game. . . . One or two of the kids may be caught, but while the cops are watching one spot, most of the boys get in at some other place . . . And just to show what the soldiers think about when there's a lull in the fighting, Corp. Vince Murphy, with the 15th Air Force in Italy, recently wrote: "We are getting the baseball scores every night by short wave. We have a Yankee fan, a White Sox fan, and a Red Sox fan in the house, so you can imagine the discussions that go on here of an evening."

* * *

The Pacific

Technical Sergeant Billy Goodrich of the Marines, former Brooklyn sports scribe, bemoans the fact that the Dodgers don't draw the most applause from the aviation unit to which he is attached in the South Pacific, although Billy maintains they're the most respected club . . . "They still yell 'Them Bums,' however," he adds . . . While crossing the Pacific, Billy spotted three good amateur boxing prospects—Staff Sergeant West Matthews, a fast 200-pounder from Alabama; Pfc. Edward Mullins of Philadelphia, and Seaman, Second Class, John Izzo from New Castle, Pa. . . . Goodrich says to watch them after the war . . . Lieut. (j.g.) Joe Burk, twice diamond sculls champion, recently described his job of chasing Japs on a P-T boat as "a good duty and it beats rowing all hollow for thrills and competition—no holds barred."

* * *

Iceland

Ever hear of a basketball season running into June? . . . It does in Iceland, from where Lieut. Dave Zinkoff reports the Army court champs of Greenland will have it out with Iceland's champions this month . . . Boxing still is going strong there, too, and Zink adds that GI's walked miles to jam the Red Cross hut when the first ring show was staged at Keflavik. Corp. Joe Sarvaideo of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Private Pat Kelly, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were the outstanding performers . . . Just to show that Iceland isn't all ice, the softball season is well under way.

Red Sox Rejected

Bobby Doerr, Roy Partee and Leon Culberson of the Red Sox were rejected for military service at the Boston induction center on Tuesday, Partee and Culberson permanently. Roy has an injured elbow and Leon a troublesome knee. Doerr's rejection, however, was temporary. He will be called for another examination in about 30 days.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Johnson	.322	McBride	.244
Doerr	.315	Cronin	.235
Fox	.307	Culberson	.221
Tabor	.282	Metkovich	.201
Newsome	.268	Conroy	.200
Bucher	.267	Lake	.133
Wagner	.264	Lazor	.100
Partee	.261	Peacock	.000

Braves

Holmes	.320	Shrine	.226
Phillips	.302	Workman	.225
Klutts	.293	Hofferth	.200
Ryan	.287	Wietelmann	.188
Macon	.274	Clemens	.176
Nieman	.232	Atchison	.104
Masi	.250	Sandlock	.063
Ross	.230		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	1	Woods	1	2
Hausmann	3	1	Johnson	0	2
Hughson	3

Brazil Helped Nadja Buckley With Gems

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nadja Buckley had quite a time convincing a group of Brazilian mining and gem experts that she was serious in her determination to become a gem expert herself. Objections were plentiful. She was a woman. Who ever heard of a woman who could wear jewels with distinction wanting to know anything more about them? Besides she had blue eyes and blonde hair. That seemed to settle the question. But not for Nadja Buckley (Countess Ostrovska), who had spent her life in diplomatic circles from Russia to Rome.

Shrewd About Money

With her own finesse she deposited a large sum of money in Brazilian banks. Hindrances thereupon vanished and this new star on the jewelers' horizon suddenly found herself a person with possibilities, even capable of learning the intricacies of gems.

Interviewing this startlingly artistic and exceedingly keen connoisseur in her office at Bonwit Teller's, where she now serves as their expert in fine jewels; watching her handle with swift decision various packets of glittering stones wrapped in their plain white papers; noting her capacity for hard work and her enthusiasm for it, it was easy to understand Nadja Buckley's sound success.

Brazil had attracted her in the first place as a country in which she thought she would like to settle and live because it was beautiful and living was inexpensive. But you become satiated with gorgeous scenery even when the blue bay of Rio spreads its outlines like a canvas below your penthouse terrace. Housekeeping also involved coping with difficulties—too many of them. She would leave Brazil. But what could she take away with her that would offset the cost of this romantic adventure in homemaking? A store of Brazil's semiprecious stones!—And a knowledge of them.

Trip Far Into Brazil

With her bank account an open sesame, she met all the great gem wholesalers in Rio, and through them the men who handle gem purchases and mining in the interior. "We had flown extensively and motored here and there through the country for days at a time," she recalled. "Distances are enormous. Train service is rare, undependable and slow, roads poor, except around the largest towns. We had visited the immense 'fazendas,' the ranches and coffee plantations of friends, but it took the lure of semiprecious gems really to carry us into the interior of Brazil.

"Minas Geraes was our destination—located at a height of 3,000 feet. Almost every mineral necessary to man exists there in vast quantities, but our interest was centered in the immense deposits of gem stones—all colors and types—which have been dug there for generations. Diamonds have been mined there since the 17th century, yet just lately the President Vargas diamond weighing 730 carats was found in these same mines. Besides diamonds, abounding there are aquamarines, topazes, all varieties of tourmalines, beryls, and amethysts. To complete my study of stones, I found a journey to Minas Geraes imperative.

First White Visitor

"I was the first white stranger to have gone into those mines, which we reached after an arduous trip by train, car and finally horseback. But the natives scarcely noticed me. They take life in their stride. Before the war most of the Brazilian gems mined here were sent to Germany for cutting. In fact, Germany controlled most of the mines. Today the Brazilians through sheer necessity have turned lapidaries, and now cut their own gems. It is a laborious process done by hand on wooden wheels, turned as one handles a sewing machine. Lapidaries, such as the one with which I am associated, with 12 or more wheels, are considered to have large enterprises and turn out at least 10,000 carats of stones a month.

"The natives in and around the mines assemble the stones, and carry them around in the strangest assortment of paper packages, yet out of these emerge some amazingly beautiful gems. I found I must learn through study, experience, and costly mistakes many things about this gem business. How to differentiate minutely, for instance, as to color in selecting stones; be alert to the slightest alteration in shade. How to examine a stone, to hold it, and in what light; how to distinguish a heat-treated stone from one that was entirely natural. I had to know, too, all the chemical tricks of the industry. It was a broad program I had laid out for myself before I could gauge quickly the value of a particular stone. The eight months I spent there learning this business at first hand were invaluable."

This was the beginning of Nadja Buckley's adventure in gems. And the end is not yet. Through this great interest which opened up for her, she has in the past three years created a broad demand for semiprecious stones garnered in Brazil. Her talent for arranging these stones in unusual patterns, gauging their color values with a practiced eye, blending and placing them effectively in modern mountings, has brought pleasure to those who wear them. Unafraid of color, she uses it dramatically. No two of her creative designs are alike. Many of them embody stones of enormous size, others have the delicacy of fine lace. Her giant gold safety pin, which wears a jewel in its head, has become a classic.

New Designs Predominate

"I feel there will always be women who like antique jewelry, but the woman of today will prefer the modern designs. These accent line and, with their sculpture-like modeling, give jewels the feeling of a third dimension," Nadja Buckley observed, as she showed me some of her sketches.

A large business in special order work has developed under this woman's skillful hand, and she finds much satisfaction in bringing outmoded jewels up to date in new settings. Having spent the larger portion of her life in the role of a customer, she has an understanding sympathy for the customer's point of view. It took Brazil and Bonwit Teller to transform her from a customer to a jeweler and an outstanding success in her field.

Hans Geiger-Manet

In the front rank among modern jewelry designers is Nadja Buckley, connoisseur of gems. A few of her creations are shown above. Left to right, Broad cuff bracelet of silver and gold with studs of deep reddish Madeira topaz. Matching earrings combine rubies and Madeira topaz drops, fitting color brilliance against navy and black costumes. Pussywillow spray of Siberian amethysts and gold is worn on tailored blouse or coat, complemented by great square amethysts with gold carving in earrings and huge ring. The smaller ring worn with same jewelry is a series of seven amethysts dangling on as many gold chains. Miss Buckley has used real emerald beads and diamonds to fashion heavy bracelet worn with formal dress. The chrysanthemum clips of gold set with yellow beryl, oriental sapphires, and diamonds, the gold rose earrings, petals frosted with diamonds, and the triple-strand necklace of topaz, worn with it, illustrate the artistic mixing of jewels. Five semiprecious stones of different color, pink and green tourmaline, aquamarine, amethyst, and a topaz are set in the gold bowknot brooch. The accompanying ring is a flawless pink tourmaline set in palladium with diamonds. All jewelry from Bonwit Teller, on clothes by Fira Benenson.

Plastics Have Practical Role

By Sue LaHeist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember the days when you sat on your top step and dreamed of a "Prince Charming," who when he came would completely transform your life—lift it out of the humdrum? Today, when you expect the same of plastics, you are daydreaming over your War Bonds.

Actually, plastics are practical, often good fun, and they will fit effectively into every-day homemaking. Life with plastics is going to be easier, more simple, more colorful, than it is now. They are sensible, sturdy, well-tested, practical, thoroughly adaptable to many appliances, furnishings, and home "fixings." They will not prove a carte blanche solution to all postwar home needs, nor cut housework into a matter of seconds, nor even minutes.

More Efficiency

Let us look into plastics for a moment. To be sure, there will be no postwar home that will not prove more comfortable, more smoothly run, more easily kept clean, because of their introduction into more and more domestic fields. For example, plastic-topped tables, serving pieces, shelves, stool tops were adopted 17 years ago by restaurants and cafeterias because their slick, hard, heat - and - stain - resistant surfaces were so easily kept spotless. You will find that they are just as serviceable for use in your own breakfast nook, kitchen, nursery, laundry, or playroom. Sturdy, washable, laminated table tops come in colors that are lovely with a great depth of tone. Decorative, laminate-type plastics are available in opaque and translucent forms, each with the same hard, smooth surface that adds so much in appearance. Here, a "Prince Plastics" dream of color, shining beauty, work-time canceled, will come true.

Hardware on doors, drawers, bins, built-in sections, or items of furniture, will in many cases be replaced by plastic handles, pulls, fittings, which may blend in beautifully with wood finishes or may be adapted to match or contrast with enameled surfaces, sometimes adapted to carry out decorative motifs in room design.

Plastic Walls

Plastic-finished wallboard is also easily kept clean, attractive in its appearance, unaffected by sunlight and age. It will require no refinishing, will last indefinitely, keeps a waterproof, hard, smooth, glossy finish in its myriad lovely colors. In addition, your architect is aware of the fact that those colors are an integral part of the manufacture of laminated materials, which makes their use more versatile.

Plastic handles on electrical appliances and on hand tools add to their effectiveness for they are light in weight, easily kept clean, neat, colorful and add to a streamlined appearance. Translucent plastic light fixtures will prove more practical than metal ones and be delightfully versatile in their design. Venetian blinds of plastic are also translucent, thus doubly effective at your windows.

Dustproof plastic covers will keep home machinery in working trim. Your electric mixer, your waffle iron, your juicer, equipment that your home may have built into it, later, will be protected in this simple, colorful way. Bathroom, kitchen, dinette, nursery, and laundry shelves, plastic-finished, will prove as easy to keep shining and clean as your porcelain. Its colors—and the decorative laminates have lovely colors—will blend in beautifully with your bathing accessories.

The screens that protect your doors, your windows, your "outdoor" living rooms, will also be plastics products. Developed since Pearl Harbor, to protect service men in mosquito-infested jungles, The Saran monofilament window screens have already proved their worth.

Woven Into Fabrics

Extruded monofilaments of Saran used for a wide variety of nets and screens are unaffected by the elements. They serve where costly metal screening have given limited service.

The same monofilaments are also woven into fabrics, which, due to their resistance to moisture, grease, and dirt, are ideal for upholstering outdoor furniture, auto seats, theater seats, and public transportation seats.

Don't sit and dream of a "Prince Plastics." Plastics are already making news. Look for them in utilitarian pieces that will noticeably add to the simplicity of keeping a postwar home. Start a scrapbook of articles you see in plastic items for your home or wardrobe. Be well informed on plastics, not vague. Be sensible about their use in your home; in industry; by the armed forces.

As you read of the contributions plastics are making in the welfare of our fighting men, keep in mind the truth that they can and will make just as noteworthy a contribution to your home after the fighting is over.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A house coat that can double for beach wear is a "find" in these days of space conservation. In every vacationer's overnight case there is a place for just such a "double duty" coat. A flowered or striped seersucker which does not require ironing is still another step in the right direction. They come in colorful, blossom prints or stripes in the classic wrap-around style, or the molded midriff styles. The latter ties in the back for a smooth fit, while the wrap around ties or buttons on the side. Other materials which are in demand are chintz which is washable, rayon in lovely huge floral patterns, and the quilted coats in cottons and rayons.

* * *

Of course a combination beach-and-house coat should harmonize with one's beach things, and it should have generous pockets for carrying all the gadgets accumulated for use after the dip. It should also be tested for fast color, and above all, it should be sanforized.

* * *

Scuffs to match are nonrationed in most styles, and this year they have been tested to make sure they can "take it" in the event of an unexpected shower. They are comfortable as an old shoe, and can be obtained for under $3.00.

Need Desk? Why Not Make One?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A convenient spot for letter writing or study is a necessity in every home, but in these days of wartime living, quick moves, and crowded quarters a desk, in the usual sense of the word, is not always available. However, with the expenditure of about $1 and a little labor and ingenuity, you can contrive something that will serve equally well.

Your investment will be approximately 25 cents for a pair of hinges, plus 15 cents for paint, and about 50 cents for small pieces of lumber. You will also need a few nails.

A writing surface 15 by 24 inches will prove adequate and comfortable. Two boards, both 1 x 3 x 24 inches, are nailed to the wall with large finishing nails, the boards parallel and one above the other. The space between should be 15 inches. Be sure the nails find lodgment in a couple of studs in the wall or in a partition, otherwise the weight of the desk and the writer's arm will pull the nails out of the plaster.

The writing surface may be one large board, 1 x 15 x 24 inches, or it may be several narrower ones made that size by fastening them together with cleats on the under side. If this is done, be very sure the top surface is smooth with no large cracks. Secure this large board to the lower one on the wall with two-inch hinges, so that it can be raised or lowered. A hole large enough for clothes-line rope to pass through should now be bored in the two front corners of the desk, and two screw-eyes screwed into the top board on the wall one inch from each end. Now knot a 27-inch length of rope at one end, pass the other end up through one of the holes, leaving the knot underneath, and then thread the rope through the corresponding screw-eye. Ascertain the correct desk level and secure the rope at the screw by tying a knot that cannot slip. Do the same on the remaining side. Now for the finishing!

The finishing or decorating is a matter of individual taste. If it is desired to raise the board out of the way when not in use, some sort of medallion cut from chintz or wallpaper or a decalcomania design may be used on the under side of the desk to lend interest to the flat surface when it is raised against the wall. If it is left open it needs no decoration.

This type of desk is excellent when children have homework to do and a retreat from the family circle is advisable. Their very own desks with proper lighting from pin-up lamps or spotlight reading lamps provide the proper atmosphere for such study and work.

M. E. R.

Summer Dress Brightens Bedrooms

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the warmer days of early summer comes a desire to change the heavy winter garb of our rooms—to lighten them in color and texture. Especially is such a change desirable in the bedroom and, fortunately, it is easily accomplished there.

First of all, roll up the heavy rug and store it away for the summer—either at the cleaner's or at home. If at home, be sure to mothproof it first. In its place use woven rag rugs, scatter rugs or room-size, in soft light colors. The predominating color should tie in with the color scheme of the room. One of our room-size summer rugs is light gray with the right amount of soft rose woven through it and a touch of black to provide contrast. The room where it is used has accessories of rose and gray, rose and green wallpaper.

Winter draperies and bedspreads may be replaced with a matching set of some light-weight material; and the same material may be used for the dressing-table skirt. I have found dotted Swiss delightful for such a purpose. You may choose a white ground with dots in various colors or a colored ground with white dots. One year I used a pale green with white dots and had a charming room.

Another refreshing summer color is light blue; while for a room without much sunlight, pale pink is enchanting—if the color of the walls will allow its use. If blue is chosen, blue-and-white gingham in a fine check could be used for hangings, etc., with blue and white rugs on the floor.

I once saw a most distinguished bedroom which had donned white for the summer months. Plain white organdy had been used for curtains, bedspread and dressing table, all ruffles finished with a narrow edge of light green. In this case, it so happened that an all-white paper had been used on the walls—one with a wide satin stripe. In the winter a warm color is used in sufficient quantity to keep it from being cold.

A change of pictures, lamp shades, etc., makes for restfulness. Fluffy, ruffled shades in light colors should be used and dainty prints in pastel colors for the walls.

Furniture, too, should contribute to the plan. Wicker armchairs may replace heavy pieces. Cushions for these light-weight chairs should harmonize with the main color scheme. Gingham and small-figured percale in light colors are excellent for this purpose, bound with a plain color found in the fabric. If you have a discarded kitchen chair, paint it a harmonizing color and make tie-on cushions.

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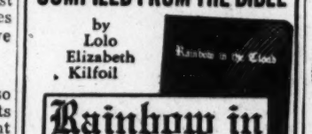

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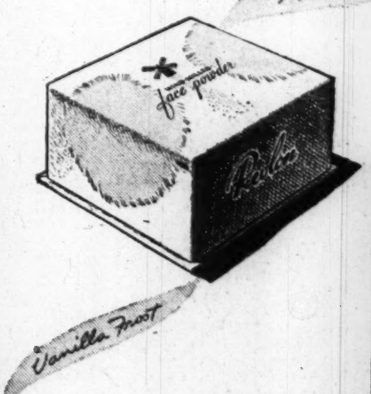

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Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Bfks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62	62	62	+ ⅜
Adams Ex ½pg	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	13	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	13	6	6	6	
Alb&Susq7.55e	10	158	158	158	
Allegany Corp	44	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegany pf	34	29¾	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	55	54½	54½	— ¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	6	26¼	25¾	26¼	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	145	145	145	— ½
Allied Mills 2a	3	30	30	30	
Allied Strs 1	19	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ¼
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
Allis C Mfg ¼pe	25	37⅝	37	37	
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	1	111	111	111	
Alpha P Cem ½e	4	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 2½e	3	97	94½	94½	— 1¾
Am Airlines 1½pg	17	62⅞	62¼	62¾	+ ¾
Am Bk Note .60e	2	18	18	18	
Am Bosch ½e	18	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	59	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy 4g	1	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Am Car&F pf1¾e	3	76½	76½	76½	— ¾
Am Chain & C 2	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Distil	12	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am European ½pg	2	9	9	9	
Am & For Pow	39	3¾	3½	3½	
Am&F P $6 pf3k	2	88½	88½	88½	
Am&F P$7pf3¼sk	4	97½	96⅞	96⅞	—1¼
Am&FP 2pf	21	42½	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ¼
Am Ice	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Interna ½pg	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	7	7	7	
AmLocomotive ½e	12	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	91½	91½	91½	
Am M&Fdy .80	5	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½e	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal ½e	15	22	21½	22	+ ½
AmNewsCo1.80	†110	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	14	2	2	2	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	46¼	45½	45½	— ½
Am P&L $5 pf	8	42½	42	42	— ½
Am Rad&StS .20e	53	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	16	14	13¾	13⅞	
Am RollMpf4½s	†210	70⅜	69½	69½	— ⅞
Am Safety Raz ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Seating ½pg	5	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
AmShipBldg 2e	† 60	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	6	38⅜	38	38	
Am Smelt&Refpf	†240	153	152	152	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	3	16	15¾	16	
Am Stove .60e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¾
Am Ter & Tel 9	14	160⅞	160½	160⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	9	67¾	67	67	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	7	68¼	67¼	67¼	— ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†150	149½	149	149	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	6	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	17	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	2	88	88	88	—1
Am Woolen	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	3	80½	80	80	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop 1e	24	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ae	†100	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	2	50	50	50	
Armour & Co	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½sk	2	89⅜	89	89	— ⅜
Armstrong Cork¾ae	2	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 40	99	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
Assn Dry Goods½ae	3	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Atch T & S F 3e	19	66⅜	64	64½	—1¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	5	94	93½	94	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	16	39½	38¾	39	+ ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Atl G&Wln pf2½ae	12	59½	59¼	59¼	— ¾
Atl Refining ½ae	11	32	30¾	30¾	—1¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
Atlas Corp ¼e	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Atlas Powd1½ae	† 1	60	60	60	— ¼
Aust Nichols	19	10¾	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp 10e	60	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	27	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	34	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	14¾	14	14⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
San&A pf2½ak	† 20	63½	63¼	63½	—1¼
Barker Asph	2	22½	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾pg	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2e	4	17	17	17	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	4	32⅜	32	32½	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼k	† 30	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	
Beech Airc 1g	4	8⅛	8	8	
Bell Airc 1e	8	11⅛	11	11	
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	15	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Best Foods ½ae	15	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3a	15	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
Black&Decker1.60	11	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	15	8¾	8½	8¾	
Boeing Airplane 1e	15	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
BohnA&Brass½ae	2	51¾	51	51	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	† 10	50	50	50	+ ½
Bonsack Mach 2	1	41½	41½	41½	— ½
Borden Co .80e	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Boston Maine ½ae	2	4	4	4	
BowerRoffBear 1e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Brandt Airw .60	82	15½	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51	51	51	—1
Briggs Mfg 2	15	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	49	49	49	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	19	7⅞	7½	7½	
Budd Mfg pf	† 60	151	146	146	—5¾
Buda Mfg$5pf5	† 20	63¾	63¾	64¼	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼ae	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
BuffaloForge .90e	1	18	18	18	
Bulova Watch 2	1	34	34	34	
Burling Mills .80e	4	29	29	29	
BurrAdMach .40e	15	13	13	13	
Bush Term ¼ae	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 50	64	65	65	+2
Bush TB pf2¼ak	† 20	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
Butler Bros .30e	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Byers (AM) Co¼ae	3	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
Byers pf 7	† 20	81	81	81	+ ½
Byron Jackson ½ae	2	22¼	22	22	+ ½
Calif Pack 1⅓	8	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Campbell W ½ae	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale ½ae	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Canad Pacific h½ae	39	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Cap Adm pf 3	† 10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
Caro C&O 5	†100	111¾	110¾	111¼	+ ⅝
Carpenter Stl 1¼ae	1	27½	27½	27½	
Case Jl Co ¾ae	7	37½	37	37	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48¼	48	48¼	
Celanese Cp 1.35f	13	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
Celanese 7 pf 7	†120	120	119¼	120	+1½
Celotex Corp ½	15	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†220	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Cent R R N J	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	24¾	24¼	24¾	
Century Rib M	4	10	9¾	10	
Cerro de Pas 1½ae	4	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†100	63¾	63	63	
Cer-teed pf ct	†100	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Chesapr Ohio 3	•22	45¼	44¾	45	— ¼
Chi & El III ½pg	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	9	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
Chi No West wi	36	26¼	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	54	56⅞	55¾	56⅜	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tr cv pf3	1	47	47	47	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
Chi PT prf2½ pf	† 60	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	15	88⅝	88	88⅜	+ ⅜
City I & F 1.20	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½a	† 30	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
City Stores	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1½ae	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½a	† 10	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	34	33½	33½	
Cluett Peab ½ae	2	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	210	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅜
Colgate-Pim ½ae	12	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼a	† 30	108½	108	108½	+1
Collins & Aik ½ae	6	30⅞	30	30	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 3	22	21	21¾	— ⅞
Col & South 1pf	† 4	22½	22	22	— ¾
Col & South 2pf	† 20	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16⅜	6⅞	16⅜	— ⅛
ColumB'castA .80e	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	73	4¼	4	4⅛	
Col G & E pf 6	2	83	83	83	+ ⅛

Today's sales est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,788,760
1944 volume to date 98,675,784
1943 volume to date 153,805,028

Bfks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Pict ½pg	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Comm Carbon 4	1	91	91	91	
Comi Credit 2	10	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	4	44½	44½	44½	
Comi Solvents .30e	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Com'with & South	83	1	1	1	
Com&Southpf2½sk	6	84	83⅞	84	
Cmn Ed 1.40	14	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	18	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	24½	24½	24½	
Cons Copper .20g	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	15	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	6	105	104⅞	105	
Cons Film Ind	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
ConsFilmInd pf½k	8	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	26	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ½
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1e	20	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Consol Coal pf2½	2	47½	47	47	— ¾
ConsumP pf4½	† 40	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Container Corp ½ae	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Can ½ae	9	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
ContDiamFib .30e	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60e	49	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Cont Ins .1.60a	3	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	18	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ½ae	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
Cooper Bess pf3	† 30	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Cont Steel ½ae	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	9	59	58¾	59	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	† 10	49	49	49	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
Coty Internat	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Correll-D El .40e	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Crane Co 1	41	24⅞	24	24¾	+ ¼
CreamofWh 1⅓g	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½ae	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ½ae	1	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Crown Zel pf5	† 80	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	13	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†170	24	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	21	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	16	6¼	6	6¼	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	106½	106½	106½	—1½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright¾g	78	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Curtis-Wr A ⅛e	8	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	2	24	24	24	+ ½
Davison Chem 1e	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	25	25	25	
Deere & Co 2g	6	42⅛	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	35	35	36	+ ¾
Del & Hudson	30	29	28	28¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	34	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
Devne&Ray A 1	†340	35⅝	35⅜	34½	— ¾
Diam Match 2½g	1	29	29	29	
Diam Matchpf1¼	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Diam T Motor ½e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	34⅜	33¾	34	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	98¼	98⅛	98¼	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ae	1	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
Dixie C A 2½pf	† 50	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler D Cas¾ae	3	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
Douglas Airc 5g	13	48½	47	48	+1
Dow Chem pf 4	6	110	110	110	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	34	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Duplan Corp .40e	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
duPont deN 4½a	5	151	150	150	—1
duPont pf 4½a	2	125	124¾	125	+1¼
du Pont pf 6	† 40	117¾	117¼	117¾	— ¾
Eagle PichLd .30e	10	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	36	35¾	36	+1
EasternRMill .20e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	163	162	162	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	15	45	44⅞	44⅞	
Ec&Mid Ind .08e	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ae	10	43⅜	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat ¾ae	12	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
El Power & Lt	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88	88	88	—1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	92	91	91	—2
Emp Pub Service	16	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Emp P S $5 pf5	† 50	97	97	97	
EPS$5½pf5½a	†270	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ½
Emp P S $6pf6	†110	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	1½	1½	1½	
Erie R R ½e	7	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Erie R R ct ½pe	30	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	56½	56¼	56¾	— ¼
EurekaVClean ½ae	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Evans Prods ½ae	30	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼ae	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
FairabnksMorse]»	2	39¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	22	12	11⅝	11⅞	
Fed Mogul .55e	5	18	18	18	
Fed Mot Truck .40	25	8⅛	8	8	
FedDStrs pf4½a	†100	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	8	49	48¼	48¼	
Firestone T&R ¾ae	6	47⅞	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	7	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
Flintkote .30e	10	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	70	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Foot Mach .35e	1	58	58	58	
Foster Wheeler ¼ae	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Freeport Sulph 2	6	31¾	31¼	31½	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	7	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
FruehT4½pf4¼af	20	110½	110½	110½	
Gabriel Co	12	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gamewell 1⅓ae	†270	41¼	40	40	—1¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	22	5¾	5¼	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont 1¼a	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	15	12⅞	12	12	— ¼
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .30a	3	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30a	10	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13½	13½	13½	
Gen Cigar 1	2	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
Gen El 1.40	49	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	10	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	110	110	110	
Gen Motors 1½ae	87	61⅛	60⅜	60¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	127½	128	+ ⅜
Gen Outd Ad ¼ae	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Outd Adv A 4	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Gen Print Ink .10e	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	9	1¾	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .60e	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ½ae	2	18	18	18	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†130	77¾	77	77¾	+ ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	1	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	26	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	20	15⅛	15	15	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	7	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Glidden Co .60e	13	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅜
Gobel Adolf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 30	98	96	96	—2
Goodrich BF 1e	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Goodyear T&R 1e	14	47¼	47	47	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	58	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
GranbyConM .15e	7	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½pg	4	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15	14⅞	15	
Gt NorIhn Ry pf1e	36	32½	32	32¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	4	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 80	151¼	151	151	—1
Green H L 2a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
Greyhound Corp 1	8	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	13	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
Guantan Sugar	8	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	† 30	141½	140	140	—4
Gulf Mob & Ohio	19	14½	14	14¼	— ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g	7	6¼	5⅝	5	—1½
Gulf Oil 1a	25	61⅞	60	60⅜	— ⅜
Hack W pf A13⅓	† 20	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	53.1	Prev. day	52.9
Month ago	51.8	Year ago	51.4
1944 high	53.4	1944 low	49.5

Bfks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hamil Watch .20e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Harb-Walker 1	12	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Hat Corp Am ½pg	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Hayes Mfg	32	3	3	3	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†320	106	105½	106	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	11	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
HerculesPowder 1e	9	83¾	83	83	+ ⅛
Hershey Choc 3	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Hersh Ch Cv pf 4a	2	116¼	116¼	115¼	+ ¾
Holland Furn 2	2	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	
Holly Sugar 1	2	16	15⅞	16	
Homestake Min	16	43	42¾	42⅝	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½a	1	44½	44½	44½	+1
Houd HersheyB¼ae	20	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
HouseholdF pf5	† 60	110¾	110¾	110¾	
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅜
Houston Oil	33	11¼	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	5	34	33½	34	+ ½
Hudson & Man	4	2	2	2	
Hudson & Man pf	6	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
Hud Bay M&S h2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Power Output Found Doubled Last 4 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, said the nation's annual output of electricity increased from 137 billion to 230 billion kilowatts in the last four years.

Opening the two-day annual meeting of the institute, Mr. Kellogg declared that throughout this period "there has always been a sufficient supply of electricity, as to time, place and magnitude for all war purposes."

"A simple calculation indicates," he said, "that the sources of this great increase in energy in the last four years were: 42 per cent from higher load factor and 58 per cent from increased demand. While the process has involved drawing to the extent of 2.6 kilowatts on the reserves of generating capacity, those reserves today still aggregate 83¼ million kilowatts, 21 per cent in excess of the highest peak load of the current year."

Mr. Kellogg predicted there would be ample reserves of electric power in the postwar period "even if we visualize obtaining after the war the highest level of civilian industrial production the country has ever enjoyed."

He listed among the electric utility industry's tax problems "the continuing discrimination in the levying of corporate income taxes between the slow-turnover, high investment companies and those in which the reverse is the case," and "the double taxation of dividends, both against the stockholder who receives them and the corporation that earns them."

He added that "these inequalities will not be cured by the cessation of the war, since our huge national debt will make for relatively high federal taxes during an indefinite future.'

R-K-O Forms New Television Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a new subsidiary to supply television broadcasting stations with both filmed and live talent programs has been announced by N. Peter Rathvon, president of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.

The new company, which will be known as RKO Television Corp., will have its headquarters in New York and will be headed by Mr. Rathvon.

"We believe that the most suitable types of television programs, as they are evolved through experience, will be far different in character from the feature motion pictures created in Hollywood for theater exhibition," Mr. Rathvon said.

He predicted that motion picture techniques may play a greater part than existing radio techniques in making televised programs successful and that films will be used in television to a greater degree than electrical transcriptions are used in radio broadcasting today.

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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5¼
American Barge Line Co	10⅞	12
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	41½	44½
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅝	33⅝
American Wringer Co	8⅜	9¼
†Amoskeag Company	39¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33⅞	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	47¾	51
Art Metal Construction	23	24⅜
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¼	18⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21⅜	23¼
Boston Woven Hose & R	34¾	37½
BrownCo	1.55	1.85
Brown Co pf	31¼	33
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34½	37
Collyer nInsulated Wire Co	15⅝	17
Colonial Stoves	18⅜	20¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	40¾	43½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26	28½
Draper Corporation	68	71
Durez Plastic Chemical	60	63½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	161½	175
Eastern Corporation	97	103¾
Eastern Corporation pf	199¾	211½
Exolon Co	97⅝	111½
Family Finance Inc	121⅞	133½
Family Finance pf A	241¼	261½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	22¾	24⅝
General Machinery	153¾	171¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	47	50
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33⅝	35⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die pf	61	..
Greenfield Tap & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29	30½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33¾
International Detrola	11⅞	12¾
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅝	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20¾	22
Landers Frary & Clark	36½	39
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	43¼	57½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	42	46
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¼	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22?
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅜	10¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35¼	38¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	76¼	80¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅞	32?
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅜	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¾	51
Nicholson File Company	33	35¾
Nonquit Mills	32	35¼
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	43¼	46¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	43¾	46¾
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33	35
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	39¾	42¾
Submarine Signal Co	29	31½
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Time Incorporated	55½	58½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3
United Elastic Corp	16⅛	17½
U S Envelope Company	65¾	70¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122	127
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82¾	86½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28½	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	87⅛	91⅛
Warren Bros Class B	34⅜	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅜	11½
West Point Manufacturing	41¾	44¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10	11⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¼	9½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	86	88
Hartford Electric Light	49	51⅜
Haverhill Electric	23¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅜	18⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79½	83
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31½	34
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59¼
N E Gas & Elec 05.50 pf	26¾	27½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¼	58¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103½	107½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	95	99
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41¾	44¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	40¾	43¼
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	30⅜	33¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	20⅞	22⅞
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	403	415
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53¼	55½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	96	101
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	103	106½
Chase National (1.40)	38⅜	40⅜
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	51¾	54
Commercial (1.60)	47½	50
Continental Bank & Tr (1.80)	19¾	21¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	45⅝	51½
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National N Y (80)	1575	1615
Guaranty Trust (12)	330	338
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (60)	1505	1555
Lawyers Trust (1)	38	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	49⅝	52⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅝	53⅝
J P Morgan	223½	228½
National City (1)	35¼	37¼
New York Trust (3½)	93	97
Public (1½)	37⅛	39⅝
Title Guarantee & Trust	8⅞	9⅝
United States (60a)	1435	1480

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
†First National (2)	49½	52
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	81½	85½
National Shawmut (1)	24¼	26
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	..
United States Trust (.80)	9⅞	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¼	50⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	37¼
Agricultural (3e)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	19¼	21
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12¾
American Equitable (1)	15⅜	16⅞
American Insurance Newk (½a)	14⅞	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	48¼	51¼
American Reserve	13¾	15¼
American Surety (2½)	57	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	5¾	6¾
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	560	585
Camden Fire (1)	18⅞	20⅜
City of New York (½e)	16¼	18¼
Connecticut General Life(1a)	44½	46½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	40
Federal (1.40)	47½	51
Fire Asso Philadel (2a)	57½	61½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12⅜
Franklin Fire (1)	23¼	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	16¼	18¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8⅜
Great Amern Insurance (1.20)	26¾	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	26	28
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¼	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40½	43½
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅝	28⅝
Homestead (¼e)	12½	14½
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	7¾
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	63¼	66¾
Merchants & Mfgs of NY (.40)	4⅜	5¾
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	44¾	47¾
National Fire (2)	55¼	58¼
National Liberty (.20a)	3⅝	3⅞
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	23⅜	25⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	28¾	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43⅜	46⅜
NY Fire (.80)	11⅝	12¾
North River (1)	20⅝	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	85½	90
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¼	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	77¼	81¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅝	34⅜
Reinsurance Cor N Y (¼g)	4¾	5¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	63¾	66¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	114	119½
Standard Accident	60¾	64
Travelers (16)	457	472
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅛	37⅛
U S Fire (2a)	47¼	50
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	28⅝	30⅛

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.70	4.03
Amerex Holding	24.50	26.375
American Business Shares	3.54	3.88
Axe Houghton Fund	14.42	15.51
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.12	105.33
Bond Inv Fund	17.22	18.52
Broad Street Investing	28.39	30.69
Bullock Fund	15.09	16.54
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.56	29.63
Chemical Fund	9.60	10.52
Christiana Securties Co	2490.00	2590.00
Commodity Corp	9.10	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	39.75	42.75
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.35
Eaton & How Balanced FFd	21.40	22.98
Eaton & How Stock FFd	12.89	13.85
Equitable Invest Corp	30.44	32.73
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.85	20.29
Fund Investors Inc	22.48	24.64
General Capital	33.69	36.23
General Investors Trust	5.42	5.84
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.98	7.68
Railroad Shares	3.88	4.28
Steel Shares	4.14	4.56
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.48	23.10
Institutional Sec BankGroup	.87	.96
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.21	S-1 26.55
B-2	31.85	S-2 13.64
B-3	22.68	S-3 10.65
B-4	11.36	S-4 4.74
K-1	19.08	K-2 21.53
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	94.90	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	40.30	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.18	10.09
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.10
Mass Invest Tr	21.60	23.23
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.58	11.38
Mutual Invest	10.80	..
Nation Wide Voting	1.28	1.41
New England Fund	12.48	13.84
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.46	7.11
Railroad	5.35	5.90
R R Equipment	6.78	7.46
Steel	5.75	6.33
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.25	23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	50	55
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.15
Railway & Light Sec	14.00	15.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.30	3.62
Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.83	93.69
Spencer Trask Fund	14.24	15.17
State Street Invest	41.27	44.35
Trustees Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	16.59	18.23
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.74	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.81	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.86	5.61
Nation Wide Sec	7.80	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.78	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.69	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.34	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.30	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.70	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	30.25	32.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	110½	110½	110½	110⅝
2.00	Bos Edison	35	34½	34½	35
5.00	Bos Elevated	70	70	70	70½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
.50a	Copper Range	6	6	6	6
4.50	East G&F pr pf	65½	65¼	65¼	66¼
..	East M St Ry	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
16.00	E M SR 1 pf	101½	101½	101½	101
.75b	Employers Gp	30	30	30	30
..	Maine Cent	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
..	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	30½
..	Mass Util Assoc	1	1	1	1
2.00a	Mergenthaler	56¾	56¾	56¾	55
2.75a	N E Tel & T	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
..	North Butte	33c	33c	33c	36c
..	Quincy Min	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
..	Suburb Elec	4¼	4	4	4
.80a	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33
2.00	Un Twist Drill	26	26	26	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72	71½	72	71½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

NWLB Orders Extensions In Ward Contract

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has elected to test its authority and prestige once more against Montgomery Ward & Co.

While the company's chairman, Sewell Avery, was denouncing the Board as "illegal" before a House investigating committee, the agency voted 8 to 1 to order an extension of the termns and conditions of employment contained in the expired contract with a Congress of Industrial Organizations. These terms include union maintenance, dues checkoff, and arbitration machinery which Mr. Avery refuses to accept.

The case is virtually at the same point as last Jan. 13 when the NWLB ordered a temporary extension of the old contract. In the meantime, however, the C. I. O. United Retail, Wholesale, and Mail Order Employees has been recertified as the bargaining agent The NWLB's previous extension order expired with the election. The order issued yesterday calls for extension of the old terms until the parties negotiate a new contract or until the NWLB decides the issues on their merits.

Mr. Avery's expected refusal to comply raises the question whether the Administration again will attempt to install the terms by seizure, or await Congressional action. A Circuit Court decision last week, in the opinion of Government attorneys, makes it impossible for the board to go to court for enforcement of its orders and impossible for Montgomery Ward to get a judicial review of such orders.

Full Congressional Control Over Subsidies Initiated

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Voting without debate to extend the OPA and other Government anti-inflation machinery for 18 months, the Senate late June 5 decided to capture for Congress full authority over subsidies.

Congressional control over subsidies was initiated when the Senators voted 50 to 22 for the Taft amendment providing:

"After June 30, 1945, neither the Price Administration nor the Reconstruction Finance Corporation nor any other Government corporation shall make any subsidy payments, or buy any commodities for the purpose of selling them at a loss and thereby subsidizing directly or indirectly the sale of commodities, unless the money required for such subsidies or sale at a loss, has been appropriated by Congress for such purpose."

At the present time subsidies are being paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Corporation and Rubber Reserve Corporation, and the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Congress has twice voted to cut off subsidies because they did not have legislative backing, but each time their action has been vetoed by President Roosevelt. The amendment just adopted by the Senate brings the system under the thumb of Congress but does not interfere immediately with its operation. Administration leaders tried in vain to block the amendment.

The Taft amendment would not only affect food subsidies being paid by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, but these non-food items, now supported through RFC payments: aluminum rods, bars and rivets; Chilean nitrate of soda, coal, copper, lead and zinc, domestic ores, fibers, imported metals, industrial alcohol from grain and molasses, jewel bearings, nicotine sulfate, petroleum, petroleum coke, rubber and wood pulp.

The vote on extending the life of the Price Control Act until Dec. 31, 1945, was by voice. A companion House bill, scheduled to come up later this week, provides only a year's extension.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Responding to a plea from Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia against "dragging our citizens over the country" to answer OPA damage suits, the Senate has approved a requirement that civil damage suits under the price control law must be filed in the defendant's home county or court district.

Senator George explained that at present such suits may be filed in a distant part of the country where a single mail transaction occurred, putting a seller to great trouble and expense to defend himself.

Solidly-voting Republicans, aided by a group of Democrats put over a vote of 48 to 26 an amendment by Senator Kenneth Wherry (R) of Nebraska which would allow Federal district courts to stay judgments in criminal as well as civil proceedings involving violations of OPA regulations, to give defendants opportunity to challenge the validity of the regulations before the Special Emergency Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama proposed a compromise today in the hope of halting the Senate fight over his disputed amendment to the price control extension bill designed to lift the market price of cotton.

His original plan called for putting all textile ceilings up to a level reflecting parity for raw cotton, plus milling costs of 90 per cent of the textile industry and a "reasonable profit." Today he said he would submit a modified plan under which the formula would apply only on textiles designated by the War Food Administration or the War Production Board as "necessary for the war effort or the maintenance of the civilian economy."

In a second amendment, aimed at the administration contention that his original plan would raise textile ceilings an average of 5 per cent and most consumers $350,000,000 annually, Senator Bankhead proposed that OPA be directed to reduce ceilings on so-called "luxury" cotton goods to offset price rises on textiles going into low-priced clothing.

Still another revision would authorize OPA to reduce profit margins of processors and distributors of cotton goods after the textiles leave the mills. The Alabaman said this would cut consumer clothing prices and give OPA the authority the agency holds it now lacks to deal with "middlemen's" profits.

Senator Bankhead said he had dropped an earlier plan to extend the proposed cotton pricing formula to other farm commodities.

Forecast More Meat, Plentiful Fruit, And Vegetable Supply

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—There will be more meat and a "plentiful supply" of fresh fruits and vegetables for civilians this year, the nation's retail grocers were told today by two food industry leaders.

George M. Lewis of the American Meat Institute advised the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers that there'll be 145 pounds of meat for every civilian, as compared to 137 pounds last year.

The increase in fresh fruits and vegetables for civilians in 1944 over last year was predicted by William Garfitt of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association in a speech prepared for the convention.

Mr. Lewis, in his prepared address, said that the biggest increase in meat will be in beef and pork, although there also will be more veal and lamb this year than in 1943. He asserted that about one-quarter of the country's record meat production is for our armed forces and lend-lease, but added that the supply still will provide more for civilians than they have had, per capita, since 1935.

Mr. Garfitt predicted a 150 per cent increase in the peach crop over last year, an estimated 17 per cent boost in the orange yield, and a 5 per cent hike in the grapefruit crop. He also said indications were that last year's potato production will be exceeded this year by 5 per cent and that the banana supply will "in all probability be increased to 50 per cent of normal before the end of 1944."

Panhandle Rate Cut Order Affirmed

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a Federal Power Commission order reducing the rates of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company and its subsidiaries, the Illinois Natural Gas Company and the Michigan Gas Transmission Corporation.

The company sought reversal and review of a rate reduction to 6½ per cent on an investment capital of $4,363,925 ordered by the FPC Sept. 23, 1942.

Concurring Judges John B. Sanborn and Joseph W. Woodrough said the Federal Power Commission should be free from judicial interference in regulating rates of natural gas companies. Judge Walter C. Riddick, who dissented, expressed the opinion the order in effect was a confiscation of company property and exceeded statutory limitations.

The Panhandle company operates an 860-mile line beginning in Moore County, Texas, and running through Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, connecting near Dana, Ind., with an eastern line from Indianapolis to Detroit and Muncie, Ind. It serves 200 communities in a seven-state area.

Stiff Competition For Woolen Industry Seen After the War

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert Montgomery, general counsel of the American Woolen Company, said this nation's woolen industry would face stiff competition after the war, especially from England.

He addressed a War Labor Board panel and asked it to dismiss a demand by the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union of America for increased wages for 21,000 employes of the company.

Mr. Montgomery said the English woolen industry, with lower wages and favorable tariff conditions, had a 20 per cent advantage over the American industry in placing woolens on the American market.

France, Italy, Belgium and Japan, competitors before, probably will be competitors again, he added.

In asking that new wage demands be dismissed, he said American Woolen already had granted increases in excess of the 15 per cent provided by the "Little Steel" formula, or more than 19 cents an hour since Jan. 1, 1941.

Mr. Montgomery told the panel increased wages meant increased prices which "leaves us pretty much where we started."

He suggested that union leaders try to protect present standards and convince the Government "that we cannot adopt the principle of buying in the cheapest market and expect to maintain our own labor standards and living standards."

The union has asked a 10 per cent increase with a minimum of not less than 65 cents an hour for the company's employees in New England, New York State and Louisville; a union shop, group insurance and two weeks' vacation with pay for five-year employees.

Power Production Declines in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined to 4,144,490,000 kilowatthours in the week ended June 3, against 4,291,750,000 on May 27 and 3,925,893,000 a year earlier, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Increase over 1943 for the country as a whole was 5.6 per cent, but the report showed these declines: New England, down 1.2 per cent; mid-Atlantic, off 0.2, and Rocky Mountain, 11.2 per cent lower. Advances over a year earlier were: Central Industrial, up 4.4 per cent; West Central, 5.7; Southern States, 10.4, and Pacific Coast, 16.

J. J. McEntee AFL Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. McEntee has been elected secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor's metal trades department, succeeding the late Joseph McDonagh. Mr. McEntee is a former director of the Civilian Conservation Corps and is a labor member of the War Labor Board's shipbuilding commission.

Insurance Official

Fredericks

B. N. Woodson

Assistant manager of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn., elected vice-president of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., effective Aug. 1

$60,000,000 New Issues Are Being Offered

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—In a rush to clear the decks of private financing before the start of the Fifth War Loan next Monday, investment bankers offered a wide variety of new securities today totalling more than $60,000,000.

A large syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. offered $30,000,000 of Alleghany Corporation 3¼ per cent secured convertible votes at 102.15. Proceeds will be used, together with other funds, to redeem $21,661,000 of outstanding 5 per cent bonds due in 1949 and $18,036,000 of 5s due in 1950.

Lehman Brothers offered 113,333 1-3 common shares of National Airlines, Inc., at $13.75 a share. The money will be used for expansion purposes by the company which plans to operate between Jacksonville and New York.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. offered $3,720,000 of Central Railroad Co. of Pennsylvania 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates at prices to yield from 0.95 to 2½ per cent, according to maturity.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. offered $3,000,000 of Dallas Railway & Terminal Co. first mortgage serial bonds at prices to yield from 1½ to 3.85 per cent.

Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., offered $1,500,000 of 5 per cent sinking fund debentures of the Drackett Co. of Cincinnati at 100 and interest and 85,000 shares of the company's common at $8 a share.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York arranged to sell to dealers from its investment portfolio a total of $17,565,000 of state and municipal bonds.

Insurance Ruling Seen Far Reaching

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Arkansas Insurance Commissioner J. H. Graves said the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that insurance was business in interstate commerce "might upset the whole program of state supervision" and require new legislation "to protect state's rights."

Mr. Graves, chairman of the Federal legislative committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, said he planned to contact other members of the committee immediately and probably would call a special meeting of the group within three days.

"Of course I can't say how extensive this ruling is until I've had an opportunity to study the decision," Mr. Graves said, "but it looks like it will be pretty far reaching."

Utility Would Sell $20,000,000 Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company asked the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to sell to eight life insurance companies $20,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3 per cent, series G, bonds, at par, due June 15, 1961.

Proceeds of the bond sale, together with other corporate funds, would be used to retire non-callable refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds on or before Sept. 1, 1947, which the company will offer to retire at any time before Sept. 1, 1944, at a premium of $118 on each $1,000 bond.

The company said that if the proposed refunding plan is carried out, the company's funded debt will be $61,864,000, a reduction of $30,913,100 since Dec. 31, 1932.

Business Personals

H. A. Reinhardt has assumed the duties of Acting Technical Director for Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc., it was announced Friday. He fills the vacancy left by J. N. Dow who entered the Marine Corps on May 3 as Aviation Ground Officer, on a leave of absence.

Newly-elected directors of the Bituminous Coal Institute have elected Fred S. McConnell, of Cleveland, president for 1944-45, the Institute announced. Mr. Mc Connell is president of the Enos Coal Company in Cleveland.

$49 Billion Is Voted for War In Next Year

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—America's army, fighting its way through Western Europe toward the heart of Hitler's homeland, won a $49,109,002,795 vote of confidence today from the House Appropriations Committee. That amount was recommended by the committ

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

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CUTTING AND PRINTING PRESSMEN
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also
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS AND MEN WITH MECHANICAL ABILITY
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Excellent future with
CONTAINER CORPORATION of AMERICA
200 Boston Avenue, Medford, Mass.
Locate in our new plant in New England

WANTED
1 night janitor. Prefer elderly man who would like a steady year round position. Light work.
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Good pay—Steady work.
PERRINE QUALITY PRODUCTS CORP.
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Would Consider Any Promising Position as Executive or Assistant
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HAVE you opening, whole or part time, for man general publishing experience, advertising, circulation, business manager national magazines; mail order manager large publishing house; now unemployed due physical handicap (sight); works harmoniously. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ENGINEER — Piping and steel fabrication and construction; 6 years administrative and supervisory capacity both plant and field; immediately available, with Christian Scientists preferred. E. W. Barnes, 6346½ Rita Avenue, Huntington Park, Calif. Je 6904.

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Group insurance
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Discount on merchandise
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ROOM 1201-2
71 West 23rd Street,
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School teachers, high school girls over 16 will find plain interesting work either from 11-3 or all day at
THOMPSON'S SPA
Apply 14 Court Square, Boston

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Personal Secretary wanted. General manager of well established organization manufacturing special mechanical equipment, desires gracious, diplomatic and thoroughly experienced private secretary. Duties would consist of a small amount of correspondence, making notes and reports of conferences, posting changes on management charts, etc. Box X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DO YOU LIKE TO COOK?
Opportunities for assistant vegetable cook, also assistant meat cook; no commercial experience necessary; 5-day week; Midtown cafeteria. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

PART TIME POSITIONS
in midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only; elderly or middle age women for counters and floor work. Refined atmosphere; 5-day week. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

MOTHER desires companion-housekeeper for her intelligent 9½-year-old daughter; loving guidance for child of utmost importance (apartment); 20 minutes from N. Y. C. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—an experienced, reliable maid; 2 adults in family; refs. req.; Canadian preferred; live in; private room with bath; wages arranged. Call at 137 Sewall Ave., Brookline, Mass., 1st floor apartment. Call Lon. 7289.

WANTED—Companion housekeeper for adult family who would appreciate home in the country near Boston; references required. Box E-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Woman for small downtown office; 5-day week; permanent position; $120.00 monthly. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, wanted to sew in my home; may come for several days at a time if preferred. Tel. Wayland 36.

EXPERIENCED saleswoman wanted for art store; must be interested in her work; references required. Box E-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

HAIRDRESSER wanted, must be capable. Call MISS WILLIAMS, Com. 9335, The Nor-Way Beauty Salon, 9½ Norway Street, Boston.

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COMPANION-NURSE. Christian Scientist, experienced, efficient, willing; best of references. Write or call MISS W. A. COCHRAN, 996 Unquidwa Rd., Fairfield, Conn. Tel. 9-4460 evenings.

CAPABLE secretary, 15 years' experience, desires position in New York area. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Permanent position with old reliable concern. Pleasant working conditions and good salary. Otis Clapp & Sons, 439 Boylston Street, Boston.

MAN needed to teach some seventh and eighth grade subjects and to assist in athletics with younger boys in eastern preparatory school for Christian Scientists. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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DAILY NEWS
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

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RAYTHEON
IMPORTANT
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Apply Personnel Offices, 55 Chapel St., Newton, or Foundry Ave., Waltham, 8 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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A PLACEMENT SERVICE
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LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston, Hig. 1016.

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

WANTED—Tea wagon with drawer and drop leaf. Box E-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Gunite Repairs to the French King Bridge in ERVING and GILL will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, June 21, 1944, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms obtained at the Office of the Department without charge. Proposal guaranty: $450. Minimum wage rates have been established. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 7, 1944.

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Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821
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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired
Stored — Insured — Est. 1908.
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UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 83 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

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WANTED—Old-fashioned dolls, also antique jewelry; give description and price. MRS. MARIE LOCKWOOD, 697 West Delavan Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

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"CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION"
LIPTON'S
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Women's and Children's Wear

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"blue coal" Koppers Coke
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Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

A HOME BANK FOR HOME PEOPLE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.
Resources Over $5,000,000.00

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Belleville 2-4154. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street — OR 3-9880

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street — Or 4-4857

Start Your Vacation Right
PLAY CLOTHES
for Women and Children
BERNARD'S
530-32 Main St. — East Orange, N. J.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place — Or. 3-8505

KIRK'S TEXACO STATION
Central Ave. and Eppert St.
East Orange, N. J.
We Are Here to Serve

SWAGGER SHOP
"Famous for Cottons"
22 N. Harrison St., E. Orange, N. J.
Opp. Best & Co.

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave. Over Sears Roebuck

Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
327 Springdale Ave. — Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present day conditions.

For the Perfect
Permanent Wave
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
HAIRDRESSER
Closed Wednesdays
Open Friday Evenings
94 No. Walnut St. OR. 3-9756

NORRIS AND BRODY SUPERIOR MARKET
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free quick delivery — 30 Greenwood Ave.
OR. 4-7715 — East Orange

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

BERLIN'S Market
Fruits — Vegetables
Groceries
231 Springdale Ave. — Or 3-6791, Or 3-4634

Cards and Gifts
For GRADUATION and FATHER'S DAY
LUCY E. JOHNSTON
86 North Walnut St. — Or. 4-4064

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

Beautiful Graduation Gowns
at
Leeds
Englewood 3-3312

Art Flower Shop, Inc.
38 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
IT IS GRADUATION TIME
Beautiful Assortment of Cut Flowers, Corsages and Plants
ENGLEWOOD 3-4884-5

Theo Wior
50 WEST PALISADE AVENUE
IT'S GRADUATION TIME
Lovely Gifts May Be Had at Theo Wior
Easy Payment Plan
ENGLEWOOD 3-5726

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library — Hack 2-6416

Scherf's Bakery
THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE BAKERY
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY — HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 2938—Nite Phone 2949-W
Tanner Street — Haddonfield, N. J.

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
ESTAB. 1890
Jewelry
54 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-0082. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Av., at Pierson Rd., So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
347 Millburn Ave. — Mill. 6-1730

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PLAY CLOTHES
for Fun in the Sun
SWIM-and-PLAY SUITS
3.98 to 10.98
SHORTS and SLACKS
2.50 to 4.98
PINAFORES
3.98 to 10.98
The Babs Shop
456 Bloomfield Avenue - - MONTCLAIR
420 Springfield Avenue - - - - SUMMIT
1109 Third Avenue - - - - SPRING LAKE

NOW OPEN SUNDAYS
11:30 to 2:30 and 4:30 to 7:30
PACKAGE ICE CREAM ONLY
BOND'S ICE CREAM
Upper Montclair

B&T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmazian — Alex Boyadjian
19 Church St. — Mo. 3-1310
Selected Rugs in Stock
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

Select Your
Father's Day Gifts
from among our assortment of
Arrow Shirts—Botany Ties—Stetson Hats
RELIABLE Outfitters
542 Bloomfield Ave. — Montclair 2-2906

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Greeting Cards
Books — Gifts
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
84 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Printing . Stationery . Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Flaccus, Market 3-3399

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Est. 1880 — 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 — Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street — Montclair

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Clairidge Book & Gift Shop
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Rental Library — Stationery
11 Church Street — Montclair 2-0763

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove Street. — Montclair 3-5980

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers For GRADUATION
Phone Montclair 2-2323 — 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night phone: Verona 2-4565
Greenhouses: Verona, N. J.

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
MILITARY PARK BLDG.
60 PARK PLACE
NEWARK, N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

BOTANY NO DYE LOT YARNS
and Other Well-Known Brands
Mayfair Osborne Co.
12 HILL STREET, NEWARK
Phone MArket 3-1458
Open Daily and Wednesday Evenings
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
HU. 3-6060 — OR. 4-7173

TRIXY
Corsetiere who will help solve your corset problems in your home at your convenience.
MRS. CLARA WACKENHUTH
49 Avon Ave., Newark, N. J. — Bi 3-3164

If it's music, we either have it for you now or we will order it for you promptly. Visit—
The Music Box
53 Bank St. and 189 Halsey St.

ORANGE

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 — 337 MAIN STREET

FATHER'S DAY GREETING CARDS
Graduation Gifts
Books and Stationery
HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
350 Main Street — Or. 3-0757

Shop at The Morris Shop
FATHER'S DAY
SPECIALTIES
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Corner Day Street

DRESSES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Dresses for Juniors, Misses and Youthful Large Dresses.
Reduction on All Spring Coats and Suits.
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main St., Cor. Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Albert Hahne Men's Shop
Remember Father
with
Arrow Shirts and Ties
58 So. Orange Avenue — SO. 2-5152

KIRK'S ESSO STATION
Father's Day
Greetings
Cor. Irvington Ave. and Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

ABBOTT'S Department Store
634 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic — Garfield
Clifton — Rutherford
Paterson — E. Rutherford
Radburn — Wallington
Nutley — Carlstadt
Bloomfield — Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plainfield 6-2626-J. Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK—
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
TEPPER'S
A Safe Place to Shop
Plainfield, N. J. — Tel. PL. 6-3100

GRIFFIN'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR JUNE BRIDE GIFTS
Pyrex Ware—Lamps and Lamp Shades — Occasional Furniture
China, Glassware and Breakfast Sets
Full Line of Summer Furniture—Table and Bench Sets, Wood Lawn Chairs, Bench Umbrellas, Croquet Sets. Full Line of Picnic Goods — Broilers, Charcoal Grills, Paper Plates and Napkins, Thermos Jugs, etc.
24 Somerset St. — Tel. Pl. 6-8005

IT'S "ZERO HOUR"
ON THE HOME FRONT, TOO!
ROSENBAUM'S DEPT. STORE
Plainfield, N. J. — Tel. PL. 6-5900

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue — Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 — Tel. Pl. 6-5269

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts and Cards thru the year
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel Bnd. Brook 514-J

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
Remember Dad on Father's Day
25 Mt. Vernon St. — Hack. 2-0782

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning — Dyeing
246 Main Street — Hack. 2-6989

INSULATE NOW!
Cuts Fuel Bills up to 40%
Rooms up to 15° Cooler in Summer
Free Estimate — No Obligation
ELMON B. SEE — Sher. 2-8360
Local Consultant — 78 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store: 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD 6-2006—07
Plant Store: 413 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE — GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	L	O	R	I	D	A
L	■	M	■	V	■	L
O	R	E	■	O	W	L
W	A	G	E	R	■	E
E	T	A	■	I	N	N
R	■	■	B	E	E	■
S	O	D	■	S	E	A
■	■	M	A	Y	■	■
F	E	N	■	A	U	G
I	N	C	E	N	S	E
E	S	E	■	D	A	L
L	■	R	■	R	■	U
D	A	S	H	E	R	S

7

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys
Where QUALITY REMAINS UNCHANGED
2-7 Sylvan Street — Ru. 2-1779

SUMMIT

Rug Cleaning
Expert Repairing
ORIENTAL and BROADLOOM RUGS
FOR SALE
PERSIAN RUG CO.
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

Cut Flowers—House Plants
H. Encke
252 E. Ft. Lee Road — Tea. 6-1276

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
654 Cedar Lane — TEA. 6-1656

TRENTON

CROASDALE & ENGLEHART
Jewelers
Diamond Rings
Wedding Rings
9 SO. MONTGOMERY STREET

Flowers for
WEDDINGS and ANNIVERSARIES
Telegraphed Anywhere
PHONE 2-6111
RIBSAM'S
143-5-7 E. FRONT STREET

UNION CITY

Telephone UNion 3-4294
A. W. HOLMAN CO.
5, 10 and 25c Store
Open evenings until 9 except Wed. — 3029 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

Hundertmark's Flowers
Bergenline Ave. at 47th Street — UNion 7-0543
Union City, New Jersey

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gold Cross Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of insurance since 1921
66 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3113 and 2-0200

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET — WESTFIELD 2-0583

PAUL ALLEMANN
Jeweler
104 E. Broad Street — Tel. WE. 2-0736
Westfield, N. J.

SPENCER INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED CORSETS
"Created Especially for You"
Appointments for Measurements in Your Home
RUTH V. HACKETT
109 W. Clay Ave. — Roselle 4-1685-W

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street — Westfield 2-2120

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for almost 30 Years
235 North Ave., W. — Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Mail Orders Filled
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
'Outfitters to Men and Boys'
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
839 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

The HOME RESTAURANT
17 SOUTH 7TH STREET
HOME of PENNA. DUTCH COOKING

BUY WAR BONDS

R. M. Taylor Co.
PENNSYLVANIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Mail orders filled.
1019 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
FACTORY—QUAKERTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

RINGS BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Keep Cool in Cotton!

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Catalina Swim Suits, Bestknit Sweaters, and Weatherbee Raincoats, Women's and Misses' sizes.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8238

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
DIAMONDS AS RADIANT
as the star that ushers in the dawn.
100 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

Nan Marie
Millinery
Ritienhouse 3639
135 South Seventeenth, Apt. 2D
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"

HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

Sylvia
NEW RETAIL SHOP
225 South 17th Street
FANCY SANDWICHES and PARTY DELICACIES
Afternoon Tea Served

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 8795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4333

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

GRAFF BROTHERS, Inc.
Hardware, Housewares, Sheet Metal Work and Sporting Goods
Everything for your Garden
HILAND 3050 5912 Penn Avenue East Liberty

READING

For High School Girls
We Suggest
POMEROY'S
BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 3-3081
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8201

SEWICKLEY

CISCO
SELECT
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

FRANK MENZ
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired
Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

UPPER DARBY

Auto-Seat Holders
for the youngsters $2.98
Training Panties
Sizes 1 to 8 Elastic Back
35c each, 3 for $1.00
Tiny Towne
Children's Shop
74 So. 69th Street Boul. 0996

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COTTON FROCKS
for the
Junior and Miss
Redbreast Robin
44 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

C. Edwin Crothers
JEWELER
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
101 Fairfield Avenue Blvd. 3993

Upper Darby's Favorite Store for Men
• ARROW SHIRTS
• STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
MOORE'S
Est. 1914 7038 Terminal Sq.

New and Used Books
Upper Darby Book Store
7053 Garrett Road
Relics Magazines

Helen's BEAUTY SHOP
Hair styling
Permanent waving
69th St. Theatre Bldg. Garrett Road
For Appointment, Phone Blvd. 0114

DIRECT FROM THE FLORIDA GROVES
All you can carry away
ORANGES Large, PK. Sweet, Juicy BSKT. 95c
GRAPEFRUIT, 5 FOR 35c
The ORANGE CAR
7015 West Chester Pike
Half Square West of PTC Terminal

All Types of Summer Wear for Dad for Father's Day
"A Lad's Store as well as Dad's"
Burk-ley's
6800 Market Street Blvd. 9931
OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 0800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Office Supplies
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards
Kiser Brothers
258 PENN AVENUE PE 4875

Shop for
FATHER'S DAY
at
Dasch's
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue

YORK

Footwear for the Family
Shop at
51-53 S. George Street
REINEBERG'S

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
430 West King Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

AMERICANS BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS
(Total sales in millions of dollars)
1942 $9,157
1943 $13,729
1944 (First Three Months) $6,189
An AP FEATURES PICTOGRAPH

Words of Current Interest

Aeriform—*A'-er-i-form* (a long, *e* as in maker, *i* short, *o* as in orb). Careful speakers recognize the *-er* as a syllable separate from the *a*-. Elision of the *a* with the *e* may find some popular favor, but it has little, if any, lexicographical support.

Means "of the form of air." Here would be a mixture of Greek and Latin stems, but that the Greek element, *aeri-*, is found in classic Latin as a borrowing. The compound, whether originated in English or imitated from French, dates from the seventeenth century, when a vocabulary for natural philosophy was in the making.

Effulgence—*E-ful'-jens* (first *e* and the *u* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

"Shining in splendor." At a time when writers were quitting medieval ways of thought and expression and were getting into permanent literary relation with their native speech, they brought many Latin words into English and shaped them into appropriate derivatives.

Irradiance—*I-ra'-di-ans* (both *i*'s short, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *account*).

A seventeenth-century noun formed on the older adjective, "irradiant." The idea of the emission of light in the form of rays seems implied, whether in literal or in figurative uses of the word—something more active than "glow" or "shine."

Molecule—*Mol'-e-kul* (*o* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*, *u* long). By Webster's second choice, *mo'-le-kul* (*o* long, other vowels as before).

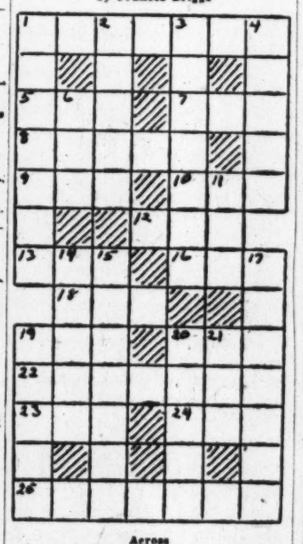
"The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existence in a separate form," says Century (1903); "and still retain its composition and properties," adds Funk & Wagnalls (1929). "Any minute particle," laconically says Webster's (1944). Webster's definition probably serves for figurative use of the word, whatever changes, with the progress of physics and chemistry, molecular theory may undergo.

Nebulae—*Neb'-u-le* (first *e* short, second long, *u* quick-long as in unite).

The fundamental idea of the Latin noun *nebula*, "a mist," "a cloud," follows along into English. The plural form, *nebulae*, takes on, as time passes and as celestial exploration advances, shifts of signification. Perhaps it assumes broader associations for figurative employment, too, as its astronomical definition enlarges.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Which State of U. S. is nicknamed the "Alligator State"?
8—Native metal.
7—What bird has large eyes, directed forward?
8—Bet.
9—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
10—"The Garter" in "Merry Wives of Windsor" is what?
12—What insect might be described as a "carpenter"?
13—Grass-covered earth is what?
16—Ocean.
18—What is the English name for the hawthorn and its blossoms?
19—Marsh.
20—What is 8th month of year (abbr.)?
22—What would be burned in a thuribie?
23—Suffix.
24—What is a river of central Sweden?
25—What is the inner mechanism of an ice-cream freezer (pl.)?

Down
1—In Hood's "I Remember, I Remember," what are "made of light"?
2—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
3—Piano keys are called what?
4—Who is author of "Action at Aquila"?
6—What is a common large rodent?
11—Born.
14—Foretokens are what?
15—What persons appear in many pictures by Degas?
17—What is subject of a popular painting by Millet?
18—What is a piece of land devoted to pasture, meadow, or cultivated crops?
20—Who acted as a spy for British in American Revolution?
21—Union of South Africa (abbr.).

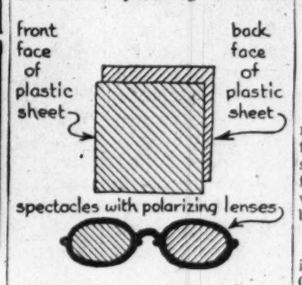
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Vectographs Can Provide Three-Dimensional Pictures of Enemy Positions?

Photographs having depth, like pictures viewed through an old-fashioned parlor stereoscope, are invaluable to military men in penetrating camouflage deception and revealing bomb damage to enemy industry. Trenches, cliffs, trees, and structures appear in full relief, just as though, instead of a flat picture, one were looking at an exact scale model.

The first step in making a vectograph of relief photograph is to take two pictures of a given scene or object from slightly different locations, thus giving the effect of seeing it through two eyes. This can be done by moving the camera



between shots or by using a special camera with two lenses about four inches apart.

These paired negatives are first printed photographically on a special type of film. A chemical bath produces a relief pattern of the picture in hardened gelatin, the dark parts of the picture having a thick coat of gelatine, the light parts coated thinly.

One of the paired negatives is reversed in printing so that when the relief prints are hinged together face to face they will form a matching double image. In mounting them the operator must be careful to offset the right scene a little to the right, so that the double image will register properly when viewed through special spectacles.

The relief prints are soaked briefly in a certain chemical which has the property of polarizing a transparent plastic sheet. A blank sheet of this plastic is placed between the hinged prints and the whole run between wringer rolls.

As the wringer presses the relief prints soaked with polarizing chemical agent against this sheet of plastic, the latter becomes polarized, the amount of polarization at any point being proportional to the thickness of the gelatin image at that point.

One face of the plastic sheet is treated so that its molecules are aligned diagonally from left to right, while on the other side the alignment is diagonally from right to left.

When viewed through spectacles having polarizing lenses whose angles of polarization are parallel to the angles of polarization of the plastic sheet, an image in full relief is seen.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Now we are told that a living-room 60 feet long will be ideal for the home of tomorrow. That should mean at least 15 years before the wife runs out of places where the davenport would look better.—Grit.

Traffic in the port of New York is now ten times its prewar peak. One can still remember the peaceful days when the harbor often contained nothing but the Statue of Liberty and water.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Pardon me a moment while I put my wash to soak."

Time Off for Prayer

(Drovers Journal, Chicago)

New York City

The story leaked out today, the one about Herman Innis, and officials of the Thatcher Manufacturing company's plant in Long Island City confirmed that every bit of it was true.

Herman, a 70-year-old Negro, had been handyman at the Thatcher plant for 30 years. He didn't appear for work one day recently and his fellow workers learned that an operation would be necessary to save his life.

"Have the boys say a prayer for me," he begged.

Somehow the Thatcher people heard about it, and almost at the moment the aged Negro was going under the anesthetic, a whistle in the plant blew, the machinery was shut down, and 100 men and women prayed.

Five minutes later they went back to work. Herman will be back with them in a little while.

A Verse for Today . . .

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life.—II KINGS 25:30

NEWS ITEM— LIBERATED!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy's Too Late!*

By Le Pelley

YOU SAID YOU THOUGHT UP ANOTHER IDEA... LET'S HEAR ABOUT IT ?
IT'S AN INVASION BRIDGE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
DON'T BE SILLY.. NO ONE CAN BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL ..
IT'S MY IDEA AND I'M GOING TO STICK TO IT
BUT IF YOU DON'T WANT TO HEAR ANY MORE ABOUT MY IDEA, ALL RIGHT !!
LET'S NOT BE HASTY... THERE'S SOME GOOD IN ALMOST ANY SILLY IDEA ..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Good Idea*

By Rodgers

Sponge walked right passed me this A.M. without so much as a sniff -
"Impty"
"Jupiter"
"Angel"
"Moumie"
I suppose she's disappointed because we didn't pick a cat for first prize-
'Hum-m- maybe I'd better look at those cat pictures again- I decided-
"It might be a good idea to have a special first prize for cats-"
"Yes - Sir - e - e!" And off I went to ask the Boss about it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Web Goes A-Gunning*

By The Hagers

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ?
THE WORMS HAVE GIVEN MY TOMATO PLANTS AN A RATING
KEEP YOUR EYE ON ROOTIN' TOOTIN' WEB. HE'S A DANGEROUS DUCK WITH A SPRAY GUN!
QUICK ON THE TRIGGER, TOO.
IS THAT NICE ? CAN'T YOU SEE I HAVE GUESTS FOR DINNER ?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"To Do the Will of God"

Great is our cause for gratitude that in so large a measure D-Day was made a holy day. With the leaders of the English-speaking nations leading the way with calls to prayer, the peoples of the United Nations earnestly sought divine guidance and protection.

But, as President Roosevelt so well emphasized, the need is not merely for one day but for "continuance in prayer." The mortal tendency to be good for a day was illustrated in the decision of the race tracks to close or to give their receipts to charity. If such activities were out of keeping with or detrimental to the war effort on one day, they are equally contrary to the sense of devotion which is the unspoken expression of prayer every day.

Those who are closest to the war know that times may lie ahead when human power will be more plainly inadequate than it was when the mighty Allied armada struck on D-Day. Steadfastness, the willingness to "continue instant in prayer" when the drama and excitement have passed, and understanding of the Father's unfailing care are the demands of the hour.

King George placed emphasis on the same idea when he said that none is "too busy, too young or too old," to keep the "vigil of prayer." And he gave noble direction to thought when he said:

> We shall not ask that God may do our will, but that we may be enabled to do the will of God.

It is because the peoples of the United Nations know that they fight against injustice, cruelty, hate and lies, oppression and aggression, that they can pray with confidence to a God who is Love and Truth. And the more nearly their own thoughts and acts express His nature and purpose the more effectively will they pray. With such prayer they can hope to liberate not only the conquered peoples of Europe and Asia, but their own cabined lives.

Latin Democracy Revives

Election in Cuba of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martín as President to succeed Col. Fulgencio Batista comes as heartening evidence that the democratic groundswell in Latin America is having constructive effects.

Dr. Grau has led the Cuban opposition ever since he was driven from office in 1934 by methods that aroused democrats. His return to the Presidency in an election that defeated Colonel Batista's candidate, Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, testifies to encouraging facts.

First is the existence, all but obscured at times in dictatorial South American regimes, of powerful democratic forces.

Second is the willingness of a military regime to conduct fair elections, and to abide by the result even when it turns against that regime.

The Cuban pattern comes at a moment when its example is much needed elsewhere in the Americas. Reports from Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, analyzed in the series of uncensored articles currently appearing in this newspaper, show that the democratic groundswell there is meeting varying degrees of resistance.

Argentina, after a year of military rule, has plunged deeper into fascist methods of government. There are no signs of return toward elections and representative democracy. The press is fighting a losing battle to retain its few battered liberties.

Bolivia, under diplomatic pressure from the United States and all of the other American countries except Argentina, has called elections for July 2. The trend is hopeful.

Paraguay, like Argentina, appears momentarily in the grip of military fascism.

Brazil, largest and most important country in Latin America, continues fascist press controls and centralizes all governmental power in the hands of President Vargas, but he has promised elections after the war.

When El Salvador overthrew President Martinez some weeks ago, the terms laid down by labor in a general strike were political, not economic. They emphasized return of democratic liberties rather than more pay or shorter hours.

In Ecuador, labor has just played a prominent part with other liberal forces in changing the political regime.

Against this democratic awakening, fascist groups in Latin America marshal their oppressive methods. The times are against them. But democracy is showing its vitality in South America, as in the world.

First Inning Score

Out of the welter of fragmentary reports the faint outlines of the Allies' first landings in France begin to emerge. It was a giant blow. Apparently some 250,000 men were involved. Resistance was less than expected; casualties reported so far are extremely light.

The Germans seem to have considered the blow at Normandy a feint. They fear a smash in the north, much closer to German soil and more likely to convince their own people that the war is lost. This may explain why they appeared on the first day to be holding back, particularly with their planes. It is much more reasonable than the notion that they have deliberately let Allied forces in to trap them. It is certain that other Allied blows will fall, and one in the north would be natural. But the enemy knows now that the Normandy drive is no feint and is even sending forces into the Cherbourg peninsula by carrier planes.

The West Wall was breached with an ease that has dismayed the German people, who had from the name formed a concept of a solid, impregnable barrier. German defenses have failed so far on at least four levels. Submarines and other sea opposition made no impression at all. The Luftwaffe, at first missing, is still ineffective. Coastal guns and blockhouses made some trouble, but were largely blanketed in artificial fog or blasted by naval guns and air bombing. Secret weapons are still secret.

But it cannot be assumed that the German commanders were asleep or as bemused as the people in a German version of the "Maginot Line mentality." Counterattacks were prompt on a small scale and larger forces are concentrating. And information is still lacking as to how good German defenses were beyond the beachheads and at the airfields. The Allies have seized at least half of the shore in the hundred-mile crescent between Le Havre and Cherbourg but only to a depth of ten miles.

So far very little has been heard of air-borne forces, part of whom probably landed farther inland with the purpose of blocking roads and demolishing bridges and transport and supplies on which the enemy must depend in counterattacking. The Germans claim to have identified six Allied paratroop divisions, and sky-trains carried up heavy reinforcements during Tuesday night.

The Allied purpose manifestly is to secure the ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre. Their supply problem will be almost impossible unless they can do so quickly. They scored a vital first-inning run by the initial beachhead landings. But if the German counter-attacks hold them back from the ports for many days that score will be nullified. That is the crucial question of the second inning.

Continued Stabilization

Senate continuance for 18 months of the stabilization law, which includes OPA and its price ceilings, was expected. The higher hurdle, if any, is likely to come in the House.

That the House should not concur in the principal aim of the law is highly unlikely; but the danger lies in the possibility that crippling amendments may be tied to some part of the wartime price, wage, and rent controls.

The Senate was not entirely free from this, as it adopted the Taft amendment. This provides that after June 30, 1945—a year hence—stabilization may not be aided by subsidies unless Congress specifically appropriates the money for the purpose.

While very few people will endorse subsidies per se, there does seem to be general agreement, even among some of the staunchest foes of subsidies in Congress, that they are necessary as balances in certain parts of the stabilization program if the fight against inflation is to succeed. And the hearings in both the Senate and House Banking Committees have shown an overwhelming consumer demand that stabilization succeed.

The over-all program may not have worked just as perfectly as it should have, the surges of labor and of certain producing and distributing groups have at times uncomfortably rocked the boat—the last-minute attempt in the Senate to secure the Bankhead amendment, which would have resulted in much higher textile prices, is an example—but on the whole the Nation is grateful for the relative price stability of the past year.

The House should now quickly renew the law, and without limiting amendments.

You've Got Company, Adolf

Normandy: Direct Path to Paris

Compiled From Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor

The peninsula known as Cotentin, the first mainland stop of the Allied invasion troops, is a promontory with the major port of Cherbourg located roughly at its western end. It is about on the border between Brittany and Normandy. Cotentin is higher and hillier than much of Brittany proper. Its north and northwest coasts are mainly marked by cliffs, while in the east and southwest, the lower line of the old cliffs is worn down in most places to hardly more than high dunes.

Old Normandy forms a natural peninsular pathway into France, and from the first Allied commanders have recognized it as one of their best bets for beachheads.

The gun-bristling coastline, rock shoals and in some places bad tide made initial landings hazardous, but once a foothold is established the Allies can attack along either side of the peninsula, protected on the flank by the sea.

The peninsula is 88 miles from the Isle of Wight. It is 70 miles long and ranges from 25 to 60 miles wide, with the port of Cherbourg the keypoint of coastal defense. Cherbourg is 75 miles from Bournemouth, England.

* * *

From German accounts, the Allied objective appeared to be establishment of a broad beachhead along the curving coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg.

Penetrations inland would clear all of Normandy, with its good airfield sites, and provide a pathway down the Seine Valley to Paris.

The roadstead of Cherbourg is some 6 square miles in extent. The harbor has a wider entrance and can accommodate any ocean-going vessels. The port itself has over a mile of quays.

Le Havre, 100 air-line miles northwest of Paris, on the Seine River estuary, is France's second seaport and has 14 ship basins and 8 miles of docks.

One of France's main trans-Atlantic terminals for the peacetime trade with New York and other ports, the city itself lies mostly on a level strip of ground except on the north, where a great bluff overlooks the entrance to the Seine estuary. Before the war it was France's eleventh city in population with about 165,000 persons.

Until 1516 it was only a fishing village. Its name Havre (harbor) de Grâce was given it by King Francis I.

It has been bombarded before. The English shelled it in 1694, 1759, 1794, and 1795, and in this war it has been attacked by Allied planes because of its importance as a Nazi submarine base.

Napoleon I raised Le Havre to a harbor of the first rank, and under Napoleon III works begun by King Louis XVI were completed. During World War One, Britain and the United States used it as a base and point for landing troops and stores.

Some 70 miles up the Seine is Rouen, another big port, accessible to vessels drawing up to 26 feet.

The estuary of the Seine is broad and muddy, and southward the seashore is composed mostly of cliffs, with some sandy stretches. North of the Seine high chalk cliffs extend all the way to the mouth of the river Somme. But the cliffs are cut by frequent valleys, with broad flat beaches of sand and gravel. From the point of view of invasion prospects, the strategic interest of this area resides largely in the fact that it is the closest point to Paris, while being at the same time a fairly short Channel crossing.

* * *

Normandy, like Picardy, is known as the *Pays de Caux*, or chalk country, because of the stratum of chalk that forms part of most of its topography.

Caen, *chef-lieu* of the Calvados Department, on the Orne River, is small but strategically important, being the principal town on the direct Cherbourg-Paris rail line.

Normandy is best known to Americans and English for its seaside resorts like the fashionable and close-by towns of Trouville and Deauville, reached by ferry across the Seine estuary from Le Havre. In the post-Versailles era, these resorts achieved great repute for glamour and smart social programs. Paris dressmakers highlighted the summer season by frequent showings of their models to the crowds that included kings, princes, dukes, millionaires, society matrons, and débutantes. Trouville, and specially Deauville, were tops in European showplaces.

By contrast, simpler Norman coastal towns like Honfleur, or Fécamp, Etretat and Saint-Valery-en-Caux have always been loved by artists and writers. Their compactly clustered houses, churches, tree-groups, undulating farmlands inland and *falaises* plunging into the ocean made irresistible subjects for a canvas or temptingly inviting spot to jot down literary notes or even write extensively, as Victor Hugo did at Etretat.

The Normans of today are a thrifty, hard-working, canny and intelligent folk whose background and sentiments ought to make them ready helpers of the Allied troops. They are known mostly as farmers and fishermen. In normal times they supply Paris with most of its fine dairy products as well as luscious fruits, the best known of which are apples whose tree blossoms have been celebrated in a famous rong. Norman fishermen are to be found all along their rugged coastal towns and make models for many a sketcher when mending their nets between catches.

English on the Air

The Bookshelf

Making at least one concession to illiteracy, W. Cabell Greet, in WORLD WORDS (New York: Columbia University Press. $3), offers guidance through the awful mazes of radiocasting pronunciation. With every intent of giving correct instruction to radio announcers and commenters on the events of the day, he submits a low-grade piece of advice straightway in the A's, permitting the pair of letters at the beginning of the word "aerial" to sound as a single vowel.

This giving in to a speech tendency which is fancied to be popular, but which quite as likely is merely indolent, or the way the professional microphonists are all saying it, occurs in the midst of the most elaborate and precious directions on how names in the news should be sounded, articulated, and stressed.

* * *

Now, the English language hates hiatus. Classic Latin liked it no better. But Americans managed, until the wireless era, to gape out the "a" and the "e" of "aerial" as the Romans managed to their form of the same word in their day. Indeed, the compiler of the book in hand insists that we leap the chasm in the case of the modern Greek proper noun, "Aetos" (last syllable stressed), and ask not why.

But "World Words" is not to be considered a handbook on correct pronunciation of English. For in truth it is a quick reference volume, a lexicon, almost wholly, of geographical and political names that come up for mention in the course of the radiocasting of moment-to-moment military and naval doings in Europe and Asia.

* * *

Very few pages present so much as a single word beginning with a small letter. All but an extremely few are in the capital-letter category. The book is really a wartime pronouncing gazetteer and biographical index.

On the phonetic side, permission is granted for a rather over-obscured sound for vowels on unstressed syllables; this no doubt in the interest of radio informality. An appropriate American quality to all pronunciations, even of the most remotely foreign names, is encouraged.

W. P. T.

Goebbels's Invasion Cushion

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

A skilfully and elaborately prepared propaganda cushion lies between the morale of the German people and the fact that Allied troops went ashore along the western coasts of Europe on Tuesday.

That cushion cannot protect German morale against an early and successful development of the invasion. But in all probability it is effective against the fact of invasion itself and will continue to be effective until and unless German defenses crumble and a real and obvious march on Berlin begins.

The fact of the invasion does not come as any surprise to the German people. Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels's propaganda has been advertising its coming literally for months. He has told the German people that it was being planned that the invasion attempt would be made, and that in all reasonable probability beachheads would be established on the shores of Western Europe.

He has even, to a large extent, succeeded in using the coming of the invasion as an explanation and justification of the spring retreat on the Russian front—thus turning the invasion into at least a short-term advantage to him.

This began in March with the collapse of the von Mannstein-von Kleist efforts to hold the Dnieper Bend and the approaches to the Carpathians. Not publicly and openly at first, because that would have exposed it too heavily to public distrust of official propaganda, but through the Propaganda Ministry's own private and controlled grapevine the new line was peddled.

It went like this: "Sure, things look bad on the Russian Front and we are getting shoved back badly. But think for a minute. The Anglo-Saxon invasion is coming in the west sometime this spring. We already have started shifting troops to the West. We must take losses on the Russian Front. That is the price we have to pay to have a powerful army in the West. When the British and the Americans come, we'll drive them back into the Channel. Then we can turn back and even the score with the Russians."

That was an extremely plausible line of propaganda, particularly since it had some truth to it. German troops did move from east to west. How many we don't know, but enough for the German people to see troop trains at railroad stations traveling from east to west. It was all the more plausible because it came from someone who got it from someone who had a brother on Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's staff. It was the supposedly secret "low down" on what was going on which is always believed above what appears in public print—particularly in Germany.

According to the best Allied information available, the device was extremely successful. Its acceptance was aided by the story of the Anzio beachhead.

The German people saw that danger faced, sealed off, and neutralized. It gave them confidence in their ability to defend a coast against amphibious landings. They were persuaded that if the Allied landings in Western Europe could be sealed off in the same way the invasion would be a failure. This, of course, explains the efforts to which the German Army went to hold the line at Cassino and nullify the purpose of the Anzio landing. It was of first importance to the conditioning of civilian morale to the invasion itself.

Now that invasion has come, it would be foolish to expect any sudden crack in German morale from this fact. But in order to achieve this condition on his home front, Dr. Goebbels has been forced to underline what every sensible German would know anyway; that while the fact of invasion is not in itself disastrous to German arms, a rapid and deep penetration of German defenses would be disastrous.

Dr. Goebbels has, in other words, now taken the German people by his propaganda as far as he can take them. He has told them that the weakness in the East and the heavy losses to Russia were for the purpose of throwing back the invasion. If the invasion is not thrown back and not sealed off, then he has nothing left to tell them.

They will know, as he has implied by everything he has said, that it is the end. Because if the German armies can't hold in the West they are utterly helpless against the Russian advance. He has made it doubly certain that when the invasion succeeds, the collapse inside Germany will be all the swifter and all the more uncontrollable.

Today, Dr. Goebbels finally turns over his task to the German Army. If it fails, there is nothing further he can do to save the Reich for Adolf Hitler. This is for him and for Naziism the day of final reckoning—the pay off.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"That the Walls May Fall"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to congratulate you on the recent editorial, "That the Walls May Fall," and may I add that through constant prayer, as the eyes of our enemies are opened, may their illumined thinking reveal to them their true inheritance.

Through steadfast prayer, and living the Golden Rule, we shall bring about a universal brotherhood, founded on love, trust, and understanding.

A couplet of Edwin Markham's has been a constant help to me during the past few years:

> He drew a circle that shut me out,
> Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout,
> But Love and I had the wit to win,
> We drew a circle that took him in.

How deeply the world needs love today! Let us pray for all mankind to enter the circle of Love. Let us do our part in reflecting that Love which meets all human needs.

Carmel, Calif. NANNETTE MURRAY

Montgomery Ward Echo

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of your recent editorial, "Montgomery Ward Echo," it might be well to make clear the meaning of "maintenance of membership" as it operates when included in a union contract. Many people really do not know what it implies and why there should be a bitter-end resistance to its acceptance and endorsement.

When maintenance of membership is written into the union contract, those employees who have elected to be members of the union must thenceforth remain members regardless of any disagreement with union policies or personnel, regardless of what dues, assessments, or other conditions of membership may be imposed upon them. If they should differ with the union and consequently discontinue payment of dues and assessments or otherwise drop their membership, then the employer must discharge them forthwith, regardless of their value to the industry or their years of seniority which often carry valuable rights.

Many of these older employees have been "persuaded" under all kinds of pressure to join the union and they do not always understand what the posible consequences may be under present union conditions.

Your editorial deplores the lack of penalties for an employer who refuses to obey WLB orders. Most employers gag at "maintenance of membership," but finally accept it as inevitable under the present Administration. You might well deplore the lack of laws which would regulate and penalize unions which are virtually in a state of anarchy because of the lack of proper regulation. The unions object at present to any regulation and they are bringing on a reaction which may destroy organized labor.

The writer is the son and grandson of pioneer western miners—members of miners' unions—and has seen many strikes from the strikers' side of the fence. At present he is in constant close contact with men who do hard work in a war foundry and as superintendent of such a plant he feels that his opinion on "maintenance of membership" and "refusing to obey a WLB order" has a background of validity at least equal to that of many who seem to discuss them from a standpoint of far off and abstract theory.

C. C. DRAKE

Denver, Colo.

White Supremacy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial entitled "Texas Warning," the following appears: "The Texas Warning . . . is an assurance to the Nation that strong groups have not become unthinking retainers in a political dynasty." The strong groups mentioned, in the main, fly the flag of white supremacy which represents a type of unthinking hardly deserving the support of The Christian Science Monitor even when it comes into the camp of opposition to a fourth term.

MORGAN MAYO

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.